PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,036—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1813.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. |
|---|---|---|
| | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. F. Jephson ...2nd July. |
| P.&O.ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule ....9th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery ....16th " |
| P.&O.PENINSULAR | 6437 | W. A. Wheeler...23rd " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. F. Jephson....30th " |
| P.&O.BRITANNIA | 6225 | J. L. Parfitt ....6th Aug. |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery ....13th " |
| P.&O.CALEDONIA | 7598 | W. B. Andrews..20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. F. Jephson....27th " |
| P.&O.ROME | 5545 | A. B. Daniell ....3rd Sept. |

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only baggage which will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Morovich | 2,241 | 1st July 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSIDON | R. Mayer | 3,878 | 7th July. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,761 | 12th Aug. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 160 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1080 | Rs. 675 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | | 2,709 | 21st July 1897. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 25, 1897.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Toesion Fr'lay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATAL | 4,674 | C. Chevalier | 9th July. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,269 | Schmitz | 6th August. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | DeMaubeuge | 3rd September |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

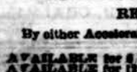
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOSL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein;
Germany.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 1st July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 2nd July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,680 tons, on or about 2nd July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

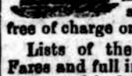
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1897.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

### PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1 Pound to Rs. 15 or, post free | 15 12 |
| ½ " " " 7-8 or, post free | 8 0 |
| ¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free | 4 4 |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turupia Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders | 50 | 23 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock; REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.
EXPRESS RIFLES.
COLT'S NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
MARTINI MITFORD RIFLES.
ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS,
TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,
and others in great variety.
ELEY'S FIELD LOADED CARTRIDGES.
ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES
SCHULTZE'S GUNPOWDER.
Complete Illustrated Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ART PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

5 PARTS, Each Annas 12.

Or in One Volume, handsomely bound in Cloth, Rs. 5-10 (This is ready in July.)

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES, 1897.

Royal Academy Pictures forms the most perfect representation of the Academy ever placed within reach of the public. Not only is the best work of the year in painting and sculpture represented in the pages of this unique Fine Art Work, but the scale upon which the pictures are produced, and the manner in which they are rendered, give an idea of the originals such as can be gained from no other source.

Illustrated Catalogue of the PARIS SALON, for 1897—Rs. 2-4.

Containing about 400 Reproductions in facsimile after the Original Drawings of the Artists,

ACADEMY NOTES, 1897—Annas 12.

Containing as usual a number of important Copyright Pictures by Members and Associates of the Royal Academy which will not be found in any other Publication.

PALL MALL PICTURES, 1897—Annas 12.

LE NU AU SALON, { CHAMPS ELYSEE. / CHAMPS DE MARS. } Rs. 3-12 each.

With Frontispieces in Colours.

"BLACK AND WHITE." Fine Art Reproductions of the Principal Galleries, 1897—Annas 12.

Illustrated Catalogue of the Salon des Beaux Arts, Rs. 2-10.

These Handsome Records of the Year's Art constantly run out of print shortly after Publication, and your early order will be esteemed.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

## CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

## MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial | 24 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial | 25 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, with open and bolt dial | 30 0 |
| TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial | 30 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial | 32 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial | 35 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial | 28 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial | 40 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 13 in. 3½ in. dial | 75 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial | 90 0 |

## POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

## THERMOMETERS

GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit | 3 8 |
| IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall | 6 0 |

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## GAMES FOR INSIDE WHILST THE RAIN IS OUTSIDE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DAAMA | Rs. 3-6 | NAVAL BLOCKADE | Rs. 10-8 | TABLE BILLIARDS | Rs. 40-0 |
| FISH POND | " 1-12 | PARLOUR SKITTLES | " 4-0 | WORD-MAKING | " 1-8 |
| GO BANG | " 3-6 | RUBICON | " 3-2 | ZAREEBA | " 1-8 |

## PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

## ANNUAL SALE.

MONDAY, JULY 5TH,

AND

FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS.

BOMBAY.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description; Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## FOR YOUR PERSONAL COMFORT JUST NOW.

APPLY BEYNON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER IN TINS, Rs. 12.

We receive verbal and written testimony daily about its Delightful Soothing effects and

For this DEBILITATING SEASON take regularly TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC or GILL'S QUININE and IRON TONIC, and you will avoid all ailments.

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

## BLONDE

IS a simple WASH for the Hair which gradually lightens its colour. It does not dye or stain; and by its use the Hair can be trained to crimp, curl or dressed to any style.

Rs. 1-4 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

TO

Mr. ERNEST J. FEARNLEY,

Principal Tenor of the Late

WILLARD OPERA CO.,

AT THE

TIVOLI THEATRE.

ASSISTED BY

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS

THURSDAY, 1st JULY, 1897.

POPULAR PRICES Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimidzu, 3,273 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 8th July.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th June, 1897.

### AN EXCELLENT PAMPHLET

ON PLAGUE.

And the Remedies for its Cure.

By A. PEREIRA.

Can be had at Messrs. THACKER & Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co. and ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., and at the PRESS.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION SALE of the LICENSE to SELL OPIUM for the District of Thana for one year, commencing from 1st August, 1897, and ending on 31st July, 1898, will be held in the Collector's Bungalow at Thana at 12 noon (Madras time), on THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1897, on the following conditions :—

1. The farmer will be bound to purchase Opium from the Government Depot, and will be bound by maximum and minimum retail rates, the maximum being Rs. 2-8 above the Government sale-rate and the minimum being not less than 1 anna.

2. The farmer will not be called upon to pay any Establishment-contributions as levied heretofore.

3. The amount of the auction license fee will be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments on the first of each month.

4. Forms of licences containing other conditions incidental to the sale may be seen on application to the Collector or to the Commissioner of Customs, Sa t, Opium and Abkari or at the offices of the Mamledars of Salsette, Mahim, Bassein and Kalyan.

5. The final disposal of the auction tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any lower bids or to accept as farmer any bidder who may be considered unfit to conduct the farm successfully.

A. C. LOGAN,
Collector.

Thana, 26th June, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RANJEE PURBUT and CHAMPSEY PURBUT have contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease sale, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 76, Mowbray Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 5533 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 771 and 712, Collector's new Nos. 3625 and 3650, Collector's old survey Nos. 540 and 541, and Collectors new survey Nos 7811 and 7841 together with the tenement or building or chawls standing thereon, in the Municipality of Bombay, under ward D Nos. 1301, 1301 [1] 3 [1] 03, 1301 [1] 1, 1301 [1] 2, 1305, 1308, 1307 [1] 1307 [1] 1307 [3] 1311, 1312 [1 1312 ] and 1313 and street No. 160, 152A, 1, 1 A 2, 2 A, 3, 4, 5, 5 A & B, 9, 10, 10 A and 11 all which premises are situate at and on the W. side of Girgaum Back Road at Girgaum, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the West by the property of Balam Bhut Mahadev Bhut, on or towards the North partly by the property of Pandurang Krishnajee and partly by the property of Cathedral "Lady of Hope," and on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Thakarsey Mudjee, and partly by the property of Venayek Sadanund Joshi and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kanjee Purbut and Champsey Purbut.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 6,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. JAS. JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON, | HONGKONG, | SHANGHAI. |
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | HOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | SOURABAYA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A LOT REMAINDER OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS REMOVED FROM DEMOLITION OF OFFICERS' BUNGALOWS AT MARINE LINES,

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1897, at 2 p.m., at the P. W. Stores, on the Esplanade, a quantity of old materials removed from Bungalows Nos. 19, 21, 27, 43, 49 and 51, consisting of teak panelled, framed and reeded doors and windows, trellis work, corrugated iron sheets, punkahs, &c.

ALSO FURNITURE, &c.

Articles of furniture, such as chairs, tables, bedstead, mattresses, teaboys, dressing table, lamps, trunks, &c., belonging to a gentleman having left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1897.

### GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to south and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

## NOTICES.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

SINCE my WIFE Mrs. MARY TAYLOR of Lasturi, has LEFT my HOUSE and protection to live in Bombay, I declare that I will not be RESPONSIBLE, or pay any DEBT or DEBTS incurred by her from Date.

A. E. TAYLOR.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 28th June, 1897, the Ankleswar-Raj-Pardi Section of the Rajpipla State (2' 6" gauge) Railway, which joins the Broad Gauge Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System at Ankleswar, will be OPENED for through booking of all descriptions of Traffic and Public Telegraph Messages subject to Government sanction.

The timings of Trains between Ankleswar and Raj-Pardi will be as below :—

| DOWN MIXED TRAIN. | | | UP MIXED TRAIN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | | | H. M. |
| Ankleswar..... | Dep | 11-30 | Raj-Pardi ..... | Dep. | 7-30 |
| Boriva ..... | " | 12-23 | Jhagadia ..... | " | 8 8 |
| Jhagadia ..... | " | 1-3 | Boriva ..... | " | 8-48 |
| Raj-Pardi ..... | Arr. | 1-36 | Ankleswar..... | Arr. | 9-36 |

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be ascertained on application to any Station Master.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

### DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBER*.

| In Years. | Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5. | In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | 600 | 795 |
| 11 | 660 | 904 |
| 12 | 720 | 1,020 |
| 13 | 780 | 1,143 |
| 14 | 840 | 1,274 |
| 15 | 900 | 1,413* |

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

PARULEKER & Co.,
5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Local Agents.

### BANKS.

### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 69, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,00,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay 9th February, 1897.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Aye. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Vosiau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCES DOCK.

French Brandies Direct from Bordeaux.

BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

| | Per Doz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BRANDY **** | 47 | 0 |
| BRANDY *** | 35 | 0 |
| BRANDY, Old Pale | 26 | 0 |

## INSURANCES.

### THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS:

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

### SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED, ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZ AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

6547 Esplande Road, Bombay.

### CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,006

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

### TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

### BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

### INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

| Age next birthday. | Monthly premium. |
|---|---|
| 20 | Rs. 12 14 8 |
| 25 | Rs. 15 0 0 |
| 30 | Rs. 18 0 4 |
| 35 | Rs. 22 9 8 |
| 40 | Rs. 30 1 8 |

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all Information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOMBAY.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | „ 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | „ 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | £ 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs 4,000,00 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES

AND

UNEQUALLED BENEFITS

THE

ORIENTAL

OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,

Lowest Safe Rates,

Liberal Surrender Values,

Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manger and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

### THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collazed and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopr' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-lia.
10. The Lodestone Mountain—Crete.
11. "Mayvus, Medea and Malis—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and the Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Remount of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Swastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Dorie Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Some Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sed.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argol.
7. Damne
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S RIVER

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Boss.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ΔΔΔ.
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parel Dualnames.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Mahi, Marute, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus.
3. Asia from Volume I.
4. The Tonoyo.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's Ass.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and serious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations, . . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He treats his province to having guidance of an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a scientific mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 26.

"The book is large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvellous learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . The result is a work which, as following guidance of myths, as a philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1896.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,016,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tanalavo and Tamsarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard; facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all persons arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc. on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANG

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 29,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. } 1 bns. } | 1,397½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 50 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,00 |
| Bank of Madras | 16,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,220 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. | 10,250 / 15,000 | 100 | 100 / 75 | 10 p.c. | 149 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | 25 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Quarter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | 42 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 41-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6pr. ct. | 305 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Yearly 75 | 1,156 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,050 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 203 |
| Bhowanagger City Press | | | | | |
| Mantg. Co. Ld | 556 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Broule Cawnpore Press Co., Lt. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 140 |
| Broach City Press Co. Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 192½ |
| Colaba | 600 | 250 | 200 | dvd Rs25 | 230 |
| East India | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | dvd Rs15 | 255 |
| English Press and Mantg. | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,360 |
| Fort | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 95 |
| French India | 1,000 | 5,000 | 500 | 225+80 | 1,100 |
| Harvey and Sahapathy | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 515 |
| Hingoli Press Co. Ld. | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 337½ |
| Khanguna Mahuva Press Co. Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 137½ |
| Mahim Co. Ld | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 40 | 450 |
| Mahomedabad Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 235 |
| Mercantile | 200 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Morvadi Co. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 6 | 70 |
| Mutual Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs20 | 370 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 5 | 210 |
| New Berar | 1,2 0 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 575 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 8 | 165 |
| Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary) | 100 | 400 | 500 | 25 | 440 |
| Reay | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 385 |
| Samson | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 385 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Sind | 400 | 12,000 | 750 | 50 | 520 |
| Surath Woollen Mills | 1,2 0 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 21 |
| Vedkari | .. | 000 | | 10 dvd Rs05 | 1,120 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Half yearly. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 275 |
| Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld | 20,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 100 |
| Back Bay Reclamation | 300 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 45 |
| Bedham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 170 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,00 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 6,35? |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,710 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 8 | 98 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct | 503 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,300 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct. | 290 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | dvd Rs12 | 220 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 375 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 20 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 205 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 378 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 183 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 183 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 145 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 90 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6 000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 505 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 60 |
| Thacker & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,120 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 135 | 120 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 251 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 29xd |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | Sugaar. | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | |
| B. N. & C. L. R. | ... | £ 18 | ... | do. | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 4,000 | £00 | 500 | ... | 650 |
| The Tapti & Valloor | 26,000 | 500 | 60 | ... | 130 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | Half yearly | |
| Ahmedabad advance | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 750 |
| Alliance | 1,50 | 1,100 | all | ... | 665 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,318 | ... | 100 | Nil | 57 |
| Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld. | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Shollapur) | 871 | 60 | all | 3 per ct. | |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 775 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 625 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 800 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,0 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 40 | 800 |
| Central India | 1,0 0 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,625 |
| Chuna Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.3 | 825 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 1,075 |
| Coimbatore S and W | 6,0 0 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 2125 |
| Connaught Mills | 800 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 750 |
| Cooke Land & Mills | 4,0 0 | 700 | ... | dvd Rs.12 | 905 |
| Oporia Mills | 5,0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv. Rs.6 | 575 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,100 |
| David Mill | 1,4 0 | 600 | 600 | dvd Rs.30 | 545 |
| Dhan Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 500 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 80 | dvd 2½ | 625 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,0 0 | dvd Rs.30 | 720 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,0 0 | dvd Rs.3 | 703 |
| Hingu Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Buller | 1,'00 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 735 |
| Hope Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,0 0 | 40 | 1,000 |
| Hyderabad | 70 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,060 |
| Imperial Cotton | 90 | 50 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 535 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,250 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | *700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 865 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 710 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.10 | 235 |
| Jewraj Indlas | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 880 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 575 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,00 | ,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 850 |
| Khanguna Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 950 |
| Khatao Macunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.35 | 900 |
| Leopold | 3,300 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs.10 | 267 |
| Lord Reay Mills | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 775 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1639 |
| Madras United | 35 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs.100 | 3,500 |
| Meghnath | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 475 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,600 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs100 | 2,495 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 5 | 1274 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.75 | 2,200xd |
| Myrem S & M Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 25 | 250 | dvd Rs.15 | 250 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 500 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| New Egerton Eastern | 1,40 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 550 |
| Oriental | 5,722 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs2. | 395 |
| Presidency Mills Co. (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 1,300 |
| Queen Mills | 801 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs8 | 925 |
| Ripon Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs6 | 1,270 |
| Sassoon | 1,20 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs8 | 1,070 |
| Sholapore Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs8o | 1,275 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 850 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 165 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.121 | 320 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.20 | 345 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 570 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 650 |
| Swadeshi Mill | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 660 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 625 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 50 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 550 |
| Unico Mills Ld. | 1,0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 500 |
| Vaishnaker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld. | *700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 865 |
| Victoria Mills | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300xcm. |
| Western India | 1,30 | 1,000 | 1,0 0 | dvd Rs.50 | 600 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. 26 10 |
| Gold Leaf | " 26-11 |
| Pekin, bar Gold, old | " 26-5 |
| Do. new | " 26-4 |
| Australia, bar Gold | " 26-3 |
| Bombay bar Gold | " 26-5 |
| Sovereigns | " 16-10 |
| Do. Dragon | " 16-4 |
| Silver 17 | " 82 |
| Do. 18 | " 82-4 |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 7h. 40m. High water, 11-28m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-10m., 5-18a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

DAIWADNYA SAMAJ.—The first annual general meeting of the Daiwadnya Samaj, which was delayed on account of the plague, was held on Sunday, the 27th instant, in the hall of Mr. Harrichundra Pandurangji Pitale near Cowasji Patel Tank Road. Fifty-six members were present on the occasion.

REPORTED THEFT OF GOLD BANGLES.—Cassum Rahimtoola, a Khoja, residing on the first floor of a house at Nishanpada Road, reported to the police on Saturday that his wife left five gold bangles, valued at Rs. 200, in an earthen pot, containing a quantity of rice, in her room on the morning of the 25th instant, and on examining the pot in the evening, found the bangles missing.

REFUSING TO SIGN A COMPLAINT.—Jugannath Gowrishunker, an assistant shed manager in the Prince's Dock, who resides with his family on the fourth floor of a house in Broach Street, made a report to the police on Sunday that some time during his absence from home between the hours of 2 p.m. on Saturday and 7-30 a.m. on the following morning, gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued collectively at Rs 235-8-, were stolen from a wooden box, kept unlocked. The complaint was reduced to writing, but the complainant refused to sign it and refused to allow the police to make any inquiries into the matter in his house.

A DISHONEST BOY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rutonji Dorabji, a Parsee lad of 12, was charged with stealing a copper pot belonging to Nanabhoy Burjorji Saklatwala, accused was employed as a domestic servant in the Parsee Dharamsal for but being found out in petty thefts he was dismissed. He went to the complainants and said the manager of the Dharamsala, his late master, wanted a certain pot. Complainant handed it to him accused pawned the vessel with a marwadi. On enquiries the police discovered the theft and accused was arrested;—complainant having identified his property. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons do not profess to publish photographs of public scenes so rapidly as some of their contemporaries, but they are determined to turn them out well. Hence it is that their photograph of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Bombay Masonic Hall, although later than some others that have come to hand, bears very favourable comparison with them. The situation of the camera was just right for getting a good view of the faces of the principal participants in the day's proceedings, and although the light was very strong at the time the photograph is excellently done. The group of voluntary plague workers taken at the Municipal Office is also very clearly executed, all in the group being recognisable at a glance.

THEATRICAL.—It is an unusual circumstance for theatrical companies to visit Bombay during the Monsoons, and we are rarely visited by first-class companies. The last professional company of any exceptional repute who have visited Bombay during the present year, was the London Strand Company, last February. Since that date the company has had quite a phenomenal season at Calcutta. As originally organised the company no longer exists, but the manager—Mr. Arthur Fawcett—has succeeded in organising another comedy company, composed exclusively of English artistes, and they will commence a season at Karachi Frere Hall next Saturday evening and will return to Bombay in October next. The company combines Society comedy and operetta. They leave for Karachi to-day.

ROBBING A GUNNER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Samuel Peppin, a European guard in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was charged with stealing a silver watch belonging to Gunner Gaddis, of the Royal Artillery at Colaba. The gunner was found lying unconscious in the Temple Bar on the Diamond Jubilee day and a victoria was sent for to take him to the Barracks. A servant of the bar was putting him into the gharry, and accused under the pretence of assisting the boy removed the watch and chain from the coat of the gunner. Some time afterwards when he came to himself he discovered the theft, and a report was made to the police. The offence was discovered, and the accused being found guilty was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT CLIVE ROAD.—Hooka Malsey, a Bunniah residing in a room on the first floor of a house in Clive Street with his daughter Ruttonbai, aged fifteen years, and having his shop for the sale of tarpaulins in Dongree Street, has made a report to the police that about 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon he left home for his shop, leaving his daughter behind. About 1 p.m. the girl locked the door of the room and went to her uncle's place in the same street. On returning home about an hour after, she found the door of her room partially open, the lock lying broken open on the floor near the door. On entering the room, the girl discovered a wooden box, which was kept locked, forced open and its contents lying scattered about the floor. A large nail was found lying close by the door in the room. The girl at once sent for the father, who came, and on examining the boxes and drawers in the room, discovered gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 400, abstracted from the box, which was forced open. Property consisting of currency notes and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 300, were overlooked by the thief and were found safe.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallantaine, Bandmaster, will play the following programme of music this evening, commencing at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | The Regiment's comrade—Lehnhardt. |
| Aria | Lucia di Lammermoor—Donizetti. |
| Fantasia | The Flying Squadron—Kappey. |
| Valse | Sources—Waldteufel. |
| *Fantasia | The Diamond Jubilee—Kempy. |
| Galop | Toujours Gaiant—Fahrbach. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Synopsis:—

1 Her Majesty's Ascension...Fanfare by State Trumpeters, announcing the event—guns firing,
2 The Coronation...Part of Handel's Coronation Anthem.
3 Rejoicings of the People...Country Dance.
4 Visit of Prince Albert...an old Saxe-Coburger March.
5 The Marriage...Wedding March.
6 Happy Family Life...Valse, Home, Sweet Home, introducing God Bless the Prince of Wales.
7 Crimean War...Cossack Fok Song, Battle Music, Rule Britannia—Victory.
8 Declaration of Peace...Let Fame Sound the Trumpet.
9 Glorious Tidings from India...Indian Strain.
10 Despatch of Troops...The Soldier's Adieu.
11 The Mutiny...Indian Tune—The British Troops arrive, British Grenadiers [English]. Pat Brenagan [Irish]. Hunting the Hare [Welsh]. The Campbells are Coming [Scotch].
12 Suppression of the Mutiny...See the Conquering Hero Comes.
13 Thanksgiving...Luther's Hymn.
14 Grand Imperial March...God save the Queen.

A ROW DURING THE MOHURRUM.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Perrett charged Aboo Bakur, a Mahomedan, employed in the service of another Mahomedan, at Mazagon, with causing hurt to Hoosein Abdool Rahiman, by means of a stick. Mr. Vellniker, pleader, defended. On the night of the 11th instant, it being *Katal-ka-rat*, all the taboots were taken out and marched in processions in different streets. About midnight the complainant was accompanying a taboot procession along the Khoja Street, near Null Bazaar, when another taboot procession, in charge of the accused, came from the opposite direction and was marching towards the J. J. Hospital, *en route* to Mazagon. The accused, who at the time under the influence of liquor, became excited at the complainant and delivered him a blow with the stick in his hand, inflicting a contused wound about two inches long at the back of the head. The police arrested the accused, and the complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. The accused in his defence pleaded not guilty and called evidence to prove *alibi*. His Worship disbelieved the evidence adduced on behalf of the defence and fined accused Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as a compensation.

MAKING FREE WITH PROPERTY.—Mr. Joseph D. Pinto, who is an Inspector in the Water-works Department, of the Bombay Municipality, reported to the police on Saturday morning that during his round in his ward (*f*) on the previous day, he found that all the flag stones, which had been placed round several standpipes on the Dadur and Matoonga Roads, during the Plague Epidemic, had been removed. Mr. Pinto made enquiries of his superiors, and ascertained that no orders had been given for the removal of the stones, which were valued at Rs. 70. The standpipes were put up for public use during the late epidemic, and the use of the pipes being discontinued, the brass taps were taken out and the pipes plugged, but he was quite at a loss to understand who could have the courage to remove the stones. He concluded that nobody else but a Municipal servant of the Water-works Department could have done so. Inquiries were set on foot by the police, and a man, named Bapoo Dhondoo, was arrested at Kamatipoora. It was then discovered that the arrested individual had been employed by the Municipality to lay the stones down, and that when he heard that the pipes were no longer to be used, he brought some carts, and having removed the stones in them, sold them to a man named Seswaji Raoji, who is now supervising a building, which is in course of erection at De Lisle Road. The whole of the property has been recovered. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the accused was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft. The case was remanded.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on the Esplanade, touching the death of Rustomji Nusserwanji Marker, aged forty years, a Parsee, employed as a clerk in the Inland Department of the General Post Office, and residing with his mother and brothers at Cheera Bazaar, Girgaum Road. Deceased was a married man, having two children, a daughter, and a son. Deceased's father, Nusserwanji Sorabji, of the Hope Hall Hotel, died about nine or ten years ago, and up to the time of his father's death Rustomji, his wife and children his mother and brothers were all residing together in a house at Cheera Bazaar. Owing to the death of his father, deceased's income was said to have been reduced, and his wife left home, taking with her the two children. Ever since that time deceased's wife has been residing separate from her husband with the two children at Andheri. A short time ago, deceased's daughter was betrothed, it is said, without his knowledge and consent. He appeared to have felt aggrieved at this, and took it to heart. He, however, never stated that he was tired of life and would destroy himself. He left home, as usual, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday morning, to go to office, but did not return home, as usual, at 11 o'clock forenoon. This did not create any apprehension in the minds of the relatives at home, as he used to work as substitute for other men in the post-office, and thinking that he was doing the same that day the relatives made no search about him until yesterday morning. About a quarter to 7 o'clock, yesterday, morning, policeman No. 651-A, while on his usual round on the Esplanade, looked into the well opposite the Elphinstone High School and noticed the body of the deceased floating in it. A report was made to Inspector Brewin, who proceeded to the well and removed the body out of the well, life being extinct. The body was dressed in a jacket, sudrin, and pair of trousers, and it bore no marks of violence. On examining the clothes, a small piece of paper, written in pencil, in deceased's own handwriting, was found in the pocket of the jacket by Inspector Brewin. In the letter the deceased stated the cause of his committing suicide, being due to estrangement of his children from him. About a quarter past 9 o'clock, while the body was lying near the well for identification, deceased's brother Sorabji Nusserwanji Marker, a student in the New High School, while on his way to school from home, was attracted to the spot on noticing a crowd of people, and on looking at the body, identified it as that of his brother, for whom the relatives at home had been searching since morning. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SAKHSHARA SAHAYAK-PRAJA PRABODHUK MANDLI.—The second annual meeting of the above society, a literary society, established in Bombay for the promotion and encouragement of Gujarati literature, and registered under Act XXI. of 1860, was held, on Saturday, in Vaidyeran Prabhuram Jivanram Aurbadhalaya, when in the absence of the president, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, Mr Vishvanath Prabhuram, the vice-president, took the chair. The annual report of the working and position of the society which had been circulated among the members previously was read by Mr. Vanmali L. Modi, the secretary of the society, and was on the motion of Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram, seconded by Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia unopted unanimously. The report, among other things, stated that the printing press of the society had during the first year of its existence after deducting all expenses towards the ends of the society, made a profit of Rs. 101-8-7 and that the society had secured Rs 4,375 on account of new members, bringing the total assets of the society at the end of the year to Rs 13,993-14-2. The Managing Committee of the society for the new year, consisting of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, (Solicitor), president, Mr Vishvanath Prabhuram, vice-president, and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey Mulji, Motubhai Kasanbhai, solicitor, B. A., LL. B., Krishnalal M. Javeri, M. A., L.L. B., Markand N. Mehta, M. A., L. L. B. Transukram Mansukram, B. A., Motilal Kanji Kapadia, B. A., Chandulal V. Divan, B. A., Jivabhai Bolkabhai, B.A., Rustomji P. Kapadia, and, Dr. Papat Prabhuram Valaja, members, was formed, and Mr. Lalshankar Harjavan was appointed auditor of the society, on an allowance of Rs. 75. The names of Messrs. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Govindji Thakersey Mooljt, Vasanji Trikamji Lakhamshi Napu, and Champsi Parbhat were added to the Sahayak Mandal (Helpers). On the motion of Mr. Ruttonji P. Kapadia, seconded by Mr. Lalbhai Asharam Shah, B.A., LL.B., the sum of Rs 1,000 was sanctioned for extending the printing press of the society, and on the motion of Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram, seconded by Mr. Nagindas Manchharam, the sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned towards the purpose of giving encouragement to Gujarati writers and circulating cheap and healthy Gujarati literature. Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, proposed certain amendments and alterations in the memorandum and articles of association of the society, which, on being seconded by Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram, were agreed to. A vote of thanks to Vandyaraj Prabhuram Jivanram, for giving the use of his dispensary, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, terminated the business of the meeting.

## KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas presiding. The following directors' report was adopted:—

"With the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account annexed hereto for the year ending 31st December last, the directors have the pleasure to submit that in the year under report the company has made a profit of Rs. 71,105-14-3, including the balance of Rs. 163 13-9 brought forward from the last year's account. After deducting, out of profit Rs. 22,492-8-0 absorbed in the payment of an adinterim dividend for the first half-year ending 30th June last at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, there remains now a disposable balance of Rs. 48,613-6-3, which the directors now purpose to divide as under:—To the payment of a dividend for the second half year ending 31st December 1897 at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share absorbing Rs. 22,492-8-0, new extension of machinary and building account Rs. 21,000-0-0 and next years' account Rs. 120-14-5, total Rs. 48,613-6-5. The directors regret to observe that by the death of Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, the company has been deprived of the services of the one who, as a chairman, was the most conscientious worker in the cause and interest of the company. They have however made an appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Satt as an additional director on the board which they now ask the shareholders to confirm. Messrs. Goculdas Naranjee and Lukhmidas Waljee retire by rotation from the board but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Out of Rs. 48,913-6-5 shown as disposable balance in the above report, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs 7-8 per quarter share was declared payable to the registered shareholders, on and after Thursday the 1st proximo, carrying Rs. 23,0.0 to new extension of machinery and building account and Rs. 120-14-5 to the next year's account. The appointment of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Satt, made as an additional director on the board was confirmed Messrs. Goculdas Narnji and Lukhmidas Waljt were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Messrs. Framji Temooljt and Trobhovandas Venidas were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each per annum. The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THE YOUNG MEN'S T MPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

OWING to the bubonic plague in Bombay, writes a correspondent, the members of the association did not regularly assemble in the rooms of the association for the last eight months. No meetings were held till the 24 h of May, on which day a singing entertainment was held in honor of her Majesty's birthday, another singing entertainment was held on Monday, 21st instant, in honour of the celebration of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. Mr. Shamrao Ramchander Dharadhar managed the affairs of the association on both the occasions very successfully during the absence of Mr. M. M. Canoba, who is out of Bombay on duty. All thanks are due to Mr. Pranjivandas who assists the association when entertainments are given. The members dispersed at 2 a. m., and thus the proceedings of the association ended for that day.

THE King of Siam on June 4, went to the Pantheon in Rome, and laid a wreath on the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. In the afternoon His Majesty visited the Pope. His Majesty, who afterwards visited on June 7 the Galleries of the Vatican, and ascended the dome of St. Peter's, left Rome for Florence, whence he will proceed to Vienna.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presiding.

### EXEMPTION OF JURORS FROM SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, applied that Mr. Charles Douglas, of Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co., might be exempted from service on the Special Jury on the ground that he was the only partner at present in Bombay, and that it would be extremely inconvenient to the firm if he had to attend the Sessions. His Lordship granted the application.—Mr. Lang also applied, for exemption from service on the Common Jury Mr. George Johnson, Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, on the ground that urgent repairs had to be done to the Pachumba and other steamers; and that if Mr. Johnson had to attend the Sessions, there would be great inconvenience and loss to the service and the public. The Company was even willing to provide a substitute for Mr. Johnson during the Sessions. The application was also granted.

### THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR WALKESHWUR TANK.

Mataprasad Gopal Sukul, a Purdesee, was charged with abetment of murder, abetment of housebreaking by night, theft in a building, and dishonestly receiving stolen property; and Bairra Maharaj Shanker, Dwarkaprasad Ausari, Ramdin Lachman, Ramnarayen Ajoodia, and Binda Ausari, also Purdesees, were charged with having, on the 4th April last, committed the murder of Kesarbai, a Bhatia woman, and her brother Morarjee Bhoja, by strangling them, in a house near the Walkeshwur Tank, and with house-breaking by night, and theft in a building. No. 1 was further charged with conspiring with and instigating the other five prisoners to commit theft in a building. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended prisoners Nos. 1 to 4. Mr. Russell prisoner No. 5, and Mr. M. M. Murzban prisoner No. 6. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Edward Meyers, Foreman.
Mr. C. E. Beresford. Mr. R. F. Mavabarwalla.
Mr. Snapurji E. Colah. Mr. D. M. Forbes.
Mr. C. K. Jasawala. Mr. Constantine G. Gito.
Mr. Leslie Hallward. Mr. Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy.

Mr. D. M. Forbes said he was going home by the next mail steamer, and wished to know if the trial would prevent him from going.

His lordship told the juror he could go, as the trial would not take more than two or three days.

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. Early on the morning of Sunday, the 4 h April last, Kesarbai and Morarjee Bhoja, her brother, were found dead in a house near the Walkeshwar Tank. Morarjee had come to live in the house only during the prevalence of the plague. His sister had been living alone in the house without a single servant except a coachman, who used to call at the house for gram for the horse every morning. In consequence of the plague, a great many of the houses in the neighbourhood were empty, occupants having fled to other places. On the morning of the 4th April, the coachman, on going to the house for food for the horse, found the outer door fastened from inside and was unable to go in. The milkman and other persons called at the house, but the door was not opened. After waiting for about an hour, the coachman called Veerjee Vasanjee. They got on the terrace at the back of the house; and in a room on the second floor, at the bottom of a staircase leading to the third floor, was found the body of Kesarbai lying dead in her bed on the floor. A piece of rope was lying near her bed, and the apparent cause of death was strangulation. Morarji was found dead in another room. There was a door between the two rooms. His body was covered over with a carpet. His hands were tied in the front; and his legs were also tied up. He also appeared to have died of strangulation. There was an iron safe in the room, which had been broken open, and its contents abstracted. Some cup-boards had also been broken open, and their contents were gone. Prisoner No. 1 was in charge of the burning-ground at Walkeshwur, and he made a statement to the police, to whom information had been given, and dug up ornaments from certain places in the burning-ground, which were identified by Superintendent of Police McDermoth, No. 2, the keeper of a gymnasium near the burning-ground, was next arrested; and he also made statements to the police and produced other ornaments. The other accused were also arrested on statements made by the rest of them. It appeared that No. 1 did not go to Kesarbai's house. The other accused assembled in his room on the night of the 3rd April. They went to the Dharmsala next to Kesarbai's house, which was in charge of No. 2. They effected an entrance into Kesarbai's house by the back entrance. From the terrace they appeared to have got on to an open window on the top floor, and to have entered the house by wrenching off an iron bar of the window. The bent bar was found lying on the terrace. A branch of the tree, from which the bar was found lying in the house, having apparently been broken off in the prisoners' attempt to get on to the terrace. Kesarbai was sleeping at the foot of the stairs, and was seized and strangled by Nos. 2 and 5. The other three prisoners seized Morarjee in the next room. He was a powerful young man, and No. 2 had to go to the assistance of the other three before Morarjee could be overpowered and strangled. Having removed valuable property from the safe, the prisoners went to the room of No. 1. Some of them afterwards walked up to the seashore at Mahaluxmee, and then escaped into the native town. They were all arrested in Bombay except No. 6, who was arrested at Unao near Cawnpore. In addition to the oral evidence, the jury would have before them the statements made by each of the prisoners, implicating all except himself. All the other prisoners agreed in saying that No. 2 took the most active part in the murder of Kesarbai and Morarjee. Having commented upon the several charges the learned counsel left the case in the hands of the jury.

Laxmoon Manadu, a coachman, said he was in the employ of the deceased Kesarbai, who lived in a house on the steps leading to the Walkeshwur Tank. The stable was in another place near the Gate of Government House. Morarjee was Kesarbai's brother and lived in the house. Witness went every morning to the house to get food for the horse. At 6 o'clock, on the morning of Sunday, the 4th April, witness went to the house to get gram for the horse, but found the door fastened from inside. Kesarbai had no servant in her house. While witness was waiting for the door to be opened, the milkman and some mendicants came, but the door was not opened. Kesarbai used to distribute charity every morning to the mendicants. After waiting for an hour and shouting to Kesarbai, witness went and informed Veerjee Vasanjee, Kesarbai's relation, who lived at a short distance from the house. Information was sent to the police. Before they came, witness and Veerjee went to the back of the house. Veerjee got on to a terrace. The door of Kesarbai's room was shut, but not fastened. On opening it, witness and Veerjee saw Kesarbai's dead body lying on the floor. Witness went down and opened the street door, and the police, who were waiting, came in. On going upstairs again, witness saw the dead body of Morarjee lying in another room. There is no window near the door of Kesarbai's room. There are two

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cheroot and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soda or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. of New York, SOLD at Rs. 5-12-0 per Case of two Tins at the KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas.—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong as. 14; Souchong as. 12; and Congou as. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. G. B. Stacey's Carriages Horses, Piano, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill opposite Petit Hall, to be SOLD on 1st July, at 7-30 A.M.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tinned chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporiums, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the Foundation-Stone of the MASONIC HALL, 5th June, 1897. Splendid Picture. Every likeness perfect. Price Rs. 3 each. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

TO LET.—A nicely situated BUNGALOW on Pali Hill. Apply to NADERSHA HORMASJEE BILIMORIA, Share Bazar.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One new English-built half C. Spring VICTORIA with India Rubber Tyres. For prices, apply to C. JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

SECOND-HAND Celestinas in good order with 3 Music Rolls, Rs. 50; Phœnix with 6 Tunes Rs. 30; Aristons with 6 Tunes, Rs. 22.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

PANCHGANI HOTEL OPENS for Rainy season, Excellent view of the Valley. I stayed here for six days, found things quite comfortable. E. ARTHUR DICKIN, Chaplain.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality," "Bombay Gaz tte," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c., they maintain their supreme sway as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1850.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscribers, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply to P. Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMONG THE

63 PRIZE MEDALS

AND

AWARDS

Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions

CHUBB AND SON

Obtained the only Gold Medals, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,

FOR

ENGLISH LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Forbes Street, BOMBAY,

Bunder Road, KARACHI.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR SUPPLY OF

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY

FOR

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Cotton Ginning and Press Factories.
Rice Mills. Flour Mills.
Oil Mills. Ice Factories.
Pumping Installations operated by Steam Power or Kerosine Oil Engines.
Municipality Requirements.
Steam Road Rollers. Cast-Iron Pipes.
Fire-Engines. Fire Service Appliances.
Wind Mills & Pumps for Irrigation.
Steam Engines. Steam Boilers.,
&c., &c.

A STOCK OF MACHINERY KEPT IN BOMBAY.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per measem | 35 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |
| Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. | 6 | 8 |

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE, Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIBAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Gibas, Wants, and other Guarantees with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kolaba, Sawai, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Postage and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

THE latest advices to hand by wire through Reuter call up for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we now append our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 6,000 | 10,000 | 6,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 2,000 | 5,000 | 16,000 |
| " Continent | 13,000 | 19,000 | 9,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 65,61,000 | 51,40,000 | 78,81,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 29,64,000 | 21,37,000 | 33,97,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 28,12,000 | 31,49,000 | 31,67,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 2,10,000 | 2,52,000 | 4,11,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 21,60,000 | 21,86,000 | 33,44,000 |
| " Surats | 1,40,000 | 3,00,000 | 2,71,000 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 10,60,000 | 8,88,000 | 15,81,000 |
| " London | 9,000 | 5,750 | 8,000 |
| American Afloat | 20,000 | 37,000 | 60,000 |
| East Indian " | 12,000 | 17,000 | 28,000 |
| Total | 10,47,000 | 9,48,110 | 16,77,000 |
| Price of Middling Americans | 4 4-32d. | 3 29-32d. | 3 11 16d. |
| " Good Dhollera | ..... | 3 1-64. | 2 15-16d. |
| Difference | 4 4-32d. | 25-32d. | 3-4d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 14,97,955 |
| " " Branches | Inc. | " | 4,53,650 |
| Other " | Inc. | " | 2,505,293 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | " | 13,282 |
| Other authorised " | Unchanged. | | |
| Loans | Dec. | " | 9,52,335 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Dec. | " | 2,13,339 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | " | 10,252 |
| Cash | Inc. | " | 28,51,707 |

At their Board meeting on Thursday last the Directors of the Bank of Bombay lowered the Bank's rate by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 9 per cent.; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and covering only four days of last week (the remaining two having been holidays, on which the Bank was closed), disclosed an addition to the Cash Balance of 28½ lakhs, at some 150½ lakhs, compared with one of 29½ lakhs at 121½ lakhs, shown in the previous Return. To Private Deposits 25 lakhs were added during last week, and to Public Deposits at the Branches over 4½ lakhs. On the other hand, there was a diminution in Public Deposits at the Head Office of nearly 15 lakhs; Loans fell off 9½ lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased 2 lakhs.

COTTON.—Owing to the absence of rain rates for New Cotton are firm, but sellers are not inclined to enter into further transactions at present. In Ready Cotton Japan and the local Mills are buying, but European shippers are doing hardly anything. Prices are generally unaltered. New Bengals, for January, have been done at Rs. 167.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged alike in tone and prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,554 bales. |
| Wheat | 5,660 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,285 " |
| Rapeseed | 10,379 " |
| Poppyseed | 2,344 " |
| Castorseed | 2,811 " |
| Rice | 17,661 " |

FREIGHTS are dull and neglected.

EXCHANGE remained steady to-day at 1s. 2 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported sold at the rate; re-sales were on the market, and 1s. 2 27-32d. became available; bona-fide enquiry for Bank Paper was small. The market at closing is firm as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s 2 7-8d per rupee |
| " Telegraphic | 1s 2 7-8d. " |
| " 3 months sight | 1s 2 29-32d " |
| " Credits " | 1s 3d " |
| " Francs " | 1'57½ " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quiet in tone rates for 3½ per Cents opened at 102 13-16 for Money and 102 7-8 for Account, from which they declined to 102 11-16 in both positions closing at the lower level; for Threes 95 was named.

SHARES are very quiet, and to-day Lukmidas Mill have advanced Rs. 3, Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 30, Standard Mills Rs. 25, and David Mills Rs. 20.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th June, compared with the Statement of 19th June, 1897:—

| LIABILITIES. | June 19. Rs. | June 26. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 62,00,000 | 62,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 56,43,203 | 11,45,248 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 25,12,886 | 29,71,786 |
| Other Deposits | 2,76,22,445 | 301,75,651 |
| Post Bills | 12,421 | 12,184 |
| Credits, undrawn | 18,83,172 | 18,06,615 |
| Rs. | 5,35,83,833 | 5,52,72,984 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,18,22,827 | 1,18,09,545 |
| Other authorised Securities | 39,89,907 | 39,89,907 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 64,69,536 | 61,74,3-8 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 97,49,836 | 87,97,491 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 93,14,518 | 84,01,079 |
| Bond Stock | 4,12,500 | 4,12,500 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 19,626 | 18,832 |
| Bullion | ..... | ..... |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,19,707 | 3,29,539 |
| Cash | 1,21,83,477 | 150,34,144 |
| Rs. | 5,35,83,833 | 5,52,72,984 |

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Nicholson, Capt, Bo Comt, on leave, from England.
Swan, Lt, Bo Comt, on duty, from Aden.
Sprague, Surg-Capt, Bo I M S, off plague duty, from Kalyan.
Onsley, Lt, Ms, 2nd Staff rd, on leave, from England.
Doering, Lt-Col, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, on leave, from England.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal, 14th B L, from leave, from England.
Vowell, Major, Ms, D st Staff, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Fraser, Major, Ms, Northamton Regt, on leave, to England.

JUNE 26.

Deering, Lt-Col, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Vowell, Major, Ms, Dist Staff, on duty, to Madras.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th June, 1897.

1. It is notified that the next Presidential Assault at Arms will take place at Poona on and from 30th August to 4th September 1897 inclusive. Intending Competitors can see the prospectus at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging at the Cooperage at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 3rd July at 4 p.m.

By order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—35 cases whisky, 30 cases wine, Eduljee Begonjee.
Clan Fraser s—1 hogshead whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Hispania 9 cases whisky, 8 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—5 cases earthenware &c, A M Sodder; 80 cases chemicals, John Fleming and Co; 60 casks chemicals, V Jeoths; 5 cases soap Oman Hassa; 9 cases soap, Abba Gunny; 50 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 56 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—24 cases oilmenstores; 1 case medicine, 10 cases table salt, 4 cases cheese, 3 cases ham, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 3 cases provision, 1 case medicine, 4 cases soap, Aliybhoy Sumsoodin; 7 cases cheese, 1 case bacon, W. B. Green and Co; 1 bale writing paper, John Dickinson and Co; 1 cases medicine, 4 cases perfumed spirit &c, Omar Hassam; 10 cases medicine, K Nathoo and Co; 3 cases medicine &c, A Spencer and Co; 10) cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 4 cases soap, S A S Dawood.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Oceanien s—11 cases champagne, C Lamb and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—25 bales brown paper &c, D R Umrigar and Co.
Mary Escopa en g—6 cases glass beads, The Comtoir National D Escompte de Paris.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOUGHTON.—June 21, at 251, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park W., General Will am Robert Houghton, Indian Staff Corps and 4th and 3rd Bombay Infantry Regiments, aged 72 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BILLIMORIA.—June 23, wife of Mr. Nadersha Hormusjee Billimoria, Stock Broker, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BROOKS.—June 19, at Naini Tal, of pneumonia, Ada Blanch, the second daughter of S. Brooks, G. I. P. Railway, Harda, C. P. aged 21.

REED.—June 21, at Ghazipur, N.-W. P., Mavis Victoria, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Reed.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1897.


THE public are impatient to hear that the Poona assassins and their abettors are in the hands of justice, or at least that some clue has been obtained which may lead to their apprehension at an early date. If such a clue has been secured the Police authorities would be departing from the usual practice in disclosing it, and thus putting the conspirators on their guard. According to all precedent crimes of the kind in which several persons are implicated never escape punishment; the perpetrators are betrayed by one or other of their number, either by design or by some indiscretion or inadvertence. One man may keep a secret, but a secret that is shared by brothers in crime is out of his keeping. In this Poona tragedy the detectives have very little to go upon. The murderers and their abettors were not observed by anyone; the darkness of the night and the nature of the ground favoured their escape without being seen, and they left no trace. Near the double culvert, in one of the passages of which two swords were left, there were traces suggesting that two or three men had been lying or sitting down, and footsteps far apart indicated that at least one man ran away in the direction of Karkee. Mrs. Ayerst, immediately after the fatal shot was fired, saw a man quitting the roadway and running in the direction of Poona. That pistols loaded with No. 4 shot were used is regarded as certain, but the only weapons left near the spot are two swords—one of them having a handle with gold ornaments. It has yet to be seen whether these weapons will afford a clue. The scene of the outrage affords no other trace of the murderers. A Poona correspondent, whose interesting communication we publish in another column, states that it is a subject of comment, that on the Jubilee night when the road to Ganesh Khind was filled with vehicles, the police patrols were very few or altogether absent, but that men on horseback, and even, it is said, on bicycles, went to and fro. There was a general impression in Poona before the Jubilee night that something unusual was going to occur, and neither the coachmen driving the carriages of the occupants on whom the shots were fired nor anyone else seemed to be surprised at what happened. This, of course, does not apply to the Europeans, who found it difficult to credit what they heard, when told what had occurred. It is not necessary to impute guilty knowledge to the native community of Poona. The absence of surprise is to be explained by the fact that for some months past certain organs of the local press had been doing all that in them lay to prepare their readers to expect some tragedy of the kind.

The letter signed "Control," which appeared in our issue of the 26th instant, makes it abundantly clear that if the people for whose political education the papers in question labour with so much zeal were unprepared for some startling event, they must have been very obtuse or else more sceptical than mankind in general. One paper early in April told the public that "oppressive regimes are overthrown by agencies sent by God." Another expressed astonishment that people should be so meek as to bear the oppression of "bands of Pindarees"—meaning thereby the soldiers employed in stamping out the plague,—and adjured them to "make a movement" to deliver themselves and their kindred from outrage. A third stigmatised the authorities as "butchers," and predicted a renewal of the scenes of the Mutiny. A fourth—which indeed in many respects stood first in this connection—informed the Poona public that they were under a "Reign of Terror," and enumerated all the horrors they were compelled to undergo—a singular Reign of Terror which allowed sedition to be preached from the housetops and took no heed of the preachers. Another public instructor wrote that "the atrocities" were instigated by the Sirkar by way of retaliation for the cruelties of Tantia Topee, a man who expiated his rebellion full forty years ago, but on whose memory rests no imputation of cruelty. In another sheet his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who was stoically or benevolently deaf to all this perilous stuff—which would have sufficed under the Civil Code to send the writers to the Andamans for life,—was told that he was aware of the "oppression" that was going on, and that he should "beware of trying the patience of the people any longer or of forcing them to find a way of escape at any cost from their grievous injuries." The people were exhorted to "rally round a common cause" and make an end of the oppression of the soldiers. Another able editor invited Hindus and Mahomedans to rise and mutiny; while another denounced the soldiers who were risking their lives in disinfecting the houses which were the homes of plague as "barbarous brutes and wild bulls," and called on the people of the surrounding villages to rise and fight them, telling them "if one man fell a thousand would rise and take his place." Again, "the leaders of the people" were scornfully reproached with having fled from the plague—which was indeed true, were told—but that they should have remained and done what the British soldiers were sent to do, but—to form "vigilance committees in every street" to resist the authorities. Mr. Rand was denounced as a "suspicious, unsympathetic and high-handed officer," and the people were told that the Government had sent him to Poona on purpose to harass the people. They were even told that "mere clamour was futile against such high-handed authorities. The people were asked whether real Maharatta blood is running in their veins, and bidden to remember that their ancestors overthrew the Moguls and founded a Hindu Empire in India." But their degenerate descendants are running in fright before the soldiers who come to inspect their houses without making the smallest effort to resist their tyranny."

If two or three months of such teaching did not brace up some of the neophytes to strike a blow against hideous oppression it would have been very strange. That the native community in Poona looked for some practical outcome of it all is shown by the equanimity, not to say the "sombre acquiescence," with which the news of the murderous outrages of the Jubilee night were received by certain sections of the Poona community. That such is the case we hear on the authority of men whose sympathies are with natives and who lament that things should be so. Have the authorities much reason to be surprised that such a deplorable spirit should be evoked by a long course of malignant misrepresentation of every act of Government, varied with virulent libels on the officers selected for the dangerous and distasteful duty of combating the plague in the worst haunts of cities from which the "leaders of the people" had fled, leaving their countrymen to their fate? It is particularly unwelcome to us to dwell on these criminal incitements to violence and revolt on the part of a certain section of the Native Press, for we have been willing to believe that the errors and aberrations of that press have been largely due to inexperience and want of discretion rather than to ingrained perversity. We trusted to time to cure both faults, as it has softened the manners and improved the methods of the Anglo-Indian press and the press of Europe, and as we may hope it will immediately work a similar change in the press of the Western States of America. We were amongst those who most strenuously advocated the repeal of Lord Lytton's ill-conceived and lopsided gagging Act, and we rejoiced when Lord Hartington's fiat caused it to be removed from the Statute Book. We believed that the Penal Code supplied an adequate remedy for deliberate or reckless sedition, and we have that conviction still. If the provision of the Code is rendered unworkable by an "explanation" which takes candid and honest disapproval of a measure of Government, without inciting to violent resistance to that necessary act of the category of sedition, then, as Lord Hartington pointed out the provision of the Code should be amended. But a clause which prescribes transportation for life for words or signs inciting to disaffection must surely apply to such incitements as those to which "Control" has called attention. The Government have taken no action during all these months. It may be that they have regarded the clause as inoperative, and have therefore abstained from using it, or they elected to ignore the incitements which have created or at all events disastrously intensified a widespread and dangerous disaffection in Poona. If one provision of the Code be unworkable, it should be made effective without loss of time. It is clear that the experiment of allowing writers to disseminate disaffection and seditiously urge resistance to authority, trusting that no harm will come of it, has been carried quite far enough.

THERE is a growing feeling of uneasiness concerning the weakness of the monsoon currents and the consequent absence of heavy and continuous rains. Up the Malabar Coast the fall has been on the average 45 inches, but the monsoon current loses its force before it arrives here, owing to the winds being much more northerly than is usual at this time of year. During the last two or three days there have only been occasional showers in Bombay, and the rainfall has only been about 14 inches as compared with 28 inches at this time last year, and 18 inches in 1895. The official weather report of Saturday spoke of the monsoon as very weak at present, and predicted that "no rain beyond local scattered showers is likely to fall at the West Coast stations from Cochin to Bombay." Monday's telegram shows that the position has not improved in the slightest in the interval. It speaks of "abnormal dry westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain," and describes the general conditions as being similar to those of May rather than June. The recurrence of hot weather in Bombay during the last two or three days instead of being merely local is therefore general over a large part of the country. Our Simla correspondent informs us that under present conditions, while there is likely to be heavy rain in the Bay of Bengal and in Eastern Bengal and Burma, the prospects elsewhere, especially in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, begin to look serious. The outlook is the less promising since the trade winds over Seychelles have dropped. In our own Presidency the Konkan fields have profited by the showers, but the rain has not been carried up save to a very partial extent beyond the Ghauts. As a consequence, from all parts of the mofussil accounts are being received of continued absence of the long-hoped-for downpour. Here and there local showers have fallen, but the rain has not been general. Gloomy reports as to the existing agricultural outlook come from the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Berars and other parts of India, where the Famine has pressed so heavily and so long upon the people and the resources of the State. The Government of India were hoping that by this time there would be a very large reduction of the number of mouths the State has been called upon to feed. But the tardiness of the monsoon rainfall has disappointed these anticipations. The number has gone down by only about a quarter-of-a-million, and there are still nearly four million people on the relief-works.

Under these circumstances, and with heavy unforeseen demands before them on account of the earthquake and the Tochi Valley expedition, Government will have to avail itself to the full of the Budget provision for the raising of a loan of four crores of rupees. Indeed, this sum will not suffice unless large and prompt reductions in the number of persons in receipt of State relief is rendered possible by good monsoon weather at an early date. It is a noteworthy indication of the existing uneasiness that mill shares in Bombay after having gone up to normal prices again show a tendency to decline. The usual dulness of trade during the monsoon months is being accentuated this year by the poor harvests we have had, and the reports from many Bombay districts are far from encouraging. Even in Gujerat, which has hitherto escaped much of the scarcity that has afflicted other parts of the Presidency, the continued absence of plentiful rain is causing no little anxiety. The sowings of cotton and other crops made when a few early showers were taken as the earnest of the "burra hursad" are in a precarious condition, and unless rain soon falls, the sowings will have to be repeated when at last the "pucca mousoon" arrives. Meanwhile, the price of grain is rapidly advancing. Gujerat had fairly large stocks of grain last autumn, and as crop prospects were not on the whole unfavourable prices did not rise more than about 25 per cent., a much smaller increase than was the case in other localities. A good deal of grain was exported to the sorely stricken districts, and stocks were lowered. The result of this, combined with the existing gloomy prospects, has been to send up prices to from 50 to 70 per cent. beyond the normal quotations. Owing to the neglect of capitalists who undertook to subscribe liberally to the Grain Trading Company, that philanthropic agency has not been able to accomplish much. But had its funds admitted of large operations, it would now be finding a good field even in Gujerat, which was six months ago looked upon as so much more fortunate than other districts. While the fact that the existing situation is unfavourable must be freely recognised, it may be pointed out that if there is cause for anxiety there is no cause for alarm. The month of June is still with us, and the monsoon season is not sufficiently advanced to justify definite prediction of failure. In a week's time the conditions may have greatly altered, and the long-hoped-for rain may be heavy and widespread. But we cannot close our eyes to the gravity of the situation.

THE Suez Canal Company issued its report the other day, a report which is of more than usual interest. It contains two important proposals. The first of these is to set aside a sum of ten thousand pounds to erect a statue of Lesseps at Port Said; the other to create a special reserve fund. As to the former proposal few shareholders, we imagine, will be inclined to raise any opposition, seeing that had it not been for M. de Lesseps there might not have been a canal to earn the dividends they are now enjoying. As to the special reserve fund shareholders may be disposed to grumble under the feeling that the £35,000 to be allotted to it might very well have been devoted to the payment of an increased dividend. There is already a statue of Washorn at Suez, and one to Lesseps at Port Said will only provide the fitting complement to the other. The special reserve fund is destined for the equalisation of dividends in following years when receipts may fall off. Such a falling off may easily occur, and indeed it was only by the luckiest chance—for the Canal Company—that it did not occur in the year just closed. As it happened the past year now reported upon takes first place, last year's figures, hitherto the highest revenue, having now been eclipsed. Taking only the passenger traffic the past year shows an increase over 1895 of £58,656. Instead of this a decrease was anticipated owing to the unfavourable state of the Indian markets, and the movement of Italian troops to Erythrea. The total receipts of the company amounted to three and a quarter million pounds, which yields a net profit to the shareholders of £1,691,335. The tonnage of vessels using the canal was no less than 8,560,263, the number of vessels being 3,409. It is gratifying to a Britisher's pride to find that of these the bulk—2,162 steamers under the Union Jack—322 were German, 230 Italian, 218 French, 200 Dutch, 71 Austrian, 62 Spanish, 47 Russian, 39 Norwegian, 37 Ottoman, ten Japanese, seven Portuguese, two Egyptian, one Belgian, and one Sarawak. The number of passengers carried through the canal is set down at no less than 308,229. Ships grow larger, as is shown by the fact that whereas in 1895 the average tonnage of vessels using the canal was 2,460, in 1896 it was 2,511. The tendency to increase is fortunately not lost sight of. Nor should it be if the company would retain its monopoly and keep dormant the schemes so frequently brought forward for the construction of a new canal parallel with the old. In order that vessels of the largest size may pass each other fairly additional sidings are to be made and of such dimensions as will avoid fouling. Two of such sidings have already been completed and are now in use, while two others are expected to be available in the current year. That portion of the report which treats of the Eastern trade as affecting the Canal tells of a very great deficiency in products and raw material and the inability of the steamers to ensure return cargoes of a comparative activity in the outward trade owing to a good demand for manufactured goods, machinery, and railway material, chiefly

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## HER MAJESTY'S THANKS THROUGH THE PRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

As the Queen is unable to acknowledge individually the great numbers of telegrams from all parts of the Empire, Her Majesty expresses through the Press her sincere thanks for the touching proofs of loyalty and affection.

## EXTRA JUBILEE HONORS.

JUNE 27.

The following extra Jubilee honors have been bestowed :—

General Joseph Phillips and General Howard Sutton have been appointed Knights Commander of the Bath.

Lord Methuen has been appointed Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, and General Richard Bateson a Companion of the same order.

Mr. Ernest L. Berkeley, Commissioner of the British East African Protectorate, has been appointed Companion of the Bath.

## FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Advices from Candia state that the Mussalmans made a sortie last night when they surprised the insurgents. A desperate fight ensued in which twenty-six Mussalmans were killed and wounded.

The insurgents are preparing to retaliate.

## THE GREEK INDEMNITY.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The financial Commission appointed by the Ambassadors at Constantinople reports that the indemnity to be paid by Greece can only be four million at the utmost.

## THE KHALIFA'S ARMY.

Arrivals at Suakin state that the Khalifa will only offer resistance at Omdurman, where he has 30,000 men, including 6,000, Cavalry.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 18th inst., left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

## THE MONSOON.

### ANXIETY ALREADY FELT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The present freak in the monsoon throughout India appears to be very serious. Strong winds continue on the west coast, but are far more northerly than they should be, and are bringing hardly any rain with them. The low pressure area under the Central Himalayas also is inducing strong northerly winds in the Punjab and south-westerly winds in the Deccan. These tend to prevent the advance of the rain bearing winds up the Gangetic Plain. While therefore there is likely to be heavy rain in the bay of Bengal and in Eastern Bengal and Burma, and prospects elsewhere are beginning to look bad, in the Punjab and North-West Provinces conditions almost as lagous to those of the hot weather, are beginning to re-establish themselves, and as trade winds over the Seychelles have dropped much anxiety is felt.

## SIKHS COMMANDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel McRae officiates in command of the 45th Sikhs, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, on leave. Captain O'Brien officiates as second in-command of the 15th Sikhs, vice Major Radcliffe on leave.

## M. HAFFKINE.

M. Haffkine leaves Simla for Bombay on the first July.

## THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir James Westland is expected back here from Calcutta next Friday.

## THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

### THE LATE MR. McCABE.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary announces that it had been the Queen's intention to confer the Companionship of the Order of Star of India on the late Mr. McCabe in recognition of his services in Assam and of his work of exceptional merit among the wild tribes of the North-East frontier.

His untimely death in the recent earthquake alone prevented his name from appearing in the Honours List.

## LOW STATE OF FINANCE.

### CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURE UPON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

It has now been decided that in view of the low state of cash balances and heavy demands of plague famine, and arthquake upon the Government purse, the expenditure upon the Railway construction is to be curtailed.

The question of where the sheers are to be applied is now under consideration, but reductions are to be confined as far as possible to cases where they will not postpone the making of a return upon capital already sunk.

## CHOLERA AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 28.

Cholera is creating panic here. Several deaths reported daily, the latest victim being Mr. Howard, barrister, of Allahabad, who has appeared in Colonel Adye's cases. He died, this morning after a few hours' illness.

## POONA CRICKET.

POONA, JUNE 28.

The cricket match Ganesh Khind and Kirkee versus Royal Irish Rifles was played to-day. The former made 350 runs in the first innings, of which Greig scored 103, Wigram 102, and Lord Sandhurst 26.

The Royal Irish made 176 runs, of which Bradford made 54, and Nesbit 47. Ganesh Khind won by 176 runs.

## [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning from Bombay.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday afternoon.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 15-32 |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 112 7-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117½ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 9-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 9-16 |

# THE POONA TRAGEDY.

## MR. RAND'S CONDITION.

## MR. LAMB ADDRESSES THE LEADING CITIZENS.

## THE BISHOP ON THE TRAGEDY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

LAST night, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Rand recovered some lost ground. Dr. Maconaghy is not without hope. He is of opinion that pneumonia has set in, and that it must run its course, but that it may not be fatal as Mr. Rand is a strong man. There is no doubt that the shot are embedded in the lung, but it is hoped that the parts may heal over it.

Lord Sandhurst is doing everything possible for the comfort of Mr. Rand, and has sent his own cook to the hospital. His Excellency despatches a telegram daily to the Secretary of State, who passes it on to the patient's father and mother, who were on a visit to him at Mahableshwar the year before last. Mrs. Rand is on her way out. She must have started a few hours after hearing the news.

Right or wrong, the name (which I abstain from mentioning) of a personage well known in Poona is on the lips of everybody in connection with this lamentable business ; that is on the lips of every one who speaks, because the city as a whole is stricken dumb. But those who go about among the people will tell you that there is an unmistakable air of triumph and pride in the face of many.

It is unquestionable that there was a pretty general feeling before the 22nd that something was about to happen, and it is said that various people received advice or warning that it would be better to stand aloof and keep away from the reception at Ganesh Khind on Tuesday evening. The most striking fact, which all who were there can confirm, was the darkness of the road to Government House compound, and the absence of police. I came away about 12 o'clock, and all or nearly all the lamps at that time had been put out. The head of a department left Government House at 11-30 to get his carriage, and walked in absolute darkness from Government House gate to the Botanical Gardens shouting for his coachman. People were not in a critical or complaining mood, but it was generally remarked that the police arrangements were not as good as they habitually are on such occasions. Had there been the usual two or three police sowars on the road from Ganesh Khind to the Railway crossing near the College of Science, the rumours of men on horseback and even on cycles, and of others jumping up on the carriages and peering in could never have arisen.

Mr. Lamb, Collector and District Magistrate of Poona, called a meeting of the leading citizens of Poona and Kirkee this evening. The meeting was held in the Municipal Technical Schools. About 150 gentlemen were present, including the Sardars of the Deccan, the bench of magistrates, pleaders, jagirdars, inamdars, merchants, and others.

Mr. Lamb, accompanied by Mr. Plunket, City Magistrate, Mr. Michael Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Guider, and Mr. Brewin, arrived about 5-55. All who were assembled rose.

Mr. Lamb then addressed those present as follows :—

Sirdars and Gentlemen,—I have asked you to meet me this evening in order that I may address a few remarks to you on the situation of affairs which follows from the murderous crimes of the night of 22nd instant ; and I would request those of you who understand English well to be so good as to convey the meaning of my words to those who speak no language but their own. Since the occurrence of the events alluded to, I have been hoping, even expecting, that some expression of adherence of these terrible misdeeds might reach me from the city of Poona. I cherished the idea that many people in this town would be sharing with their fellow-subjects throughout the Empire a feeling of horror at the close of the day of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee being blackened by such an outrage. But I have waited in vain. No expression of the kind I have mentioned has reached me. And it now seems desirable that I should place before you an aspect of the situation which, it may be, has not presented itself to your minds. Let me briefly set forth the exact circumstances. On the night of the day on which the Government and the people, in this city as well as in all parts of the Empire, had been with solemn functions and with rejoicings soothed here by the calamities of pestilence and famine through which we have been passing, been celebrating the completion of the 60th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen-Empress ; on that night, almost at the doors of H. E. the Governor's residence two British officers were shot down from behind ; one was killed on the spot and one is lying dangerously wounded. The murdered officer cannot in any conceivable way have wronged anyone ; the other officer with a self-devotion which happily has not been rare during the past few months has been unremitting in his exertion to stamp out the plague which has been raging in your homes. One method in which these atrocious murders were carried out clearly indicates a plot carefully planned beforehand, and the time selected for the perpetration of the deed points not less clearly to deliberate intention on the part of the miscreants who conspired to darken the celebration of Diamond Jubilee, and to convert into days of mourning what without these murders would have been a time of rejoicing and festivity. For the bloody crime committed perpetrators and instigators will in due course render their account to justice. This is specially the business of the police, and one point to which I wish to direct your attention is this, that it is your duty to co-operate with the police in their investigations and afford them every assistance in your power and all the information in your possession. But important as is this point, there is another to which I desire more particularly to call your very serious attention. By the commission of this crime, hideous in itself, and especially detestable for the occasion chosen with most evil intent for its perpetration by this crime, a sanguinary stain has fallen on the fair fame of Poona. With in a very few days preceding this occurrence I have forwarded addresses from the Municipality and the Mahomedan community of Poona expressing their loyalty to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and other organised bodies and associations have been forwarding their addresses setting forth precisely similar sentiments. Thus then, on paper, Poona has taken part with every city and colony and principality and power within Her Majesty's dominions in rendering to the throne that reverence and that gratitude which all loyal subjects delight to tender to so illustrious and beneficent a Sovereign. I say Poona has taken part in paper : I doubt not that the majority of the citizens, I hope all of you, gentlemen here present, have taken part not merely with empty lip service, but with generous hearts and with honest and clear seeing minds—(hear, hear),—and since this is the case, as I am sure it is the case, you must feel not less than I do (and in passing let me assure you that I who am Poona by feeling deeply) the disgrace, the infamy of the stigma which attaches to this fair city, from the perpetration on such a day as the 22nd June of such a deed as the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and the attempted murder of Mr. Rand. The hideous contrast between the honest-minded loyalty of the masses and the cowardly disloyalty of a secret band of conspirators and assassins this it is which I want you to grasp, to realise with your feelings and your intellects, so that there may be brought home to you the need, the imperative call upon you, to be not content with passively bewailing the foul blow that has been

STRUCK AT THE FAIR FAME OF THE CITY,

and through her at the still wider and more famous name of the Maratha people ; but to be up and doing in order that by the consensus of all right minded men, all the lovers of their country, all loyal subjects of our most gracious Majesty, the machinations, and the monstrous deeds of that secret band of sedition-mongers and murderers which is found to exist in our midst may be laid and held up to universal condemnation. It is for you who detest sedition, who love good order and law and an administering of affairs securing to all peace and justice : It is for you to render the continuance among you impossible of persons whose watchword is strife, whose tongues are full of hypocrisy, and whose deeds are red with blood. It is for you to do what in you lies to bring them to justice and to show immutably your abhorence of their evil ways. I have noticed with regret and I am assured my sentiments are shared by the most respected and the most thoughtful among you that there is a tendency in some quarters to misuse the liberty allowed under British rule, and to mislead the generation now growing up with crude, impracticable notions of political independence, based on a complete misapprehension of the spirit of English party politics, and a curious misreading of the history of the Mahratta people. In a certain section of the Vernacular Press there has been a vehement display of thirsty veiled sedition. This teaching in school and press has produced various puerilities such as the dissemination of a leaflet in schoolboy English decrying the jubilee and petty insults to pictures of H. M. the Queen-Empress. These and similar puerilities have been treated with a perhaps too indulgent attitude of contemptuous toleration. But that more sinister effects are produced by the unbridled license to which I have referred is now hardly to be disputed. And again the reasonable commemoration of the foremost figure in Mahratta history have not been left

UNTAINTED BY FICTITIOUS SOPHISTRIES

fasted upon them in a manner which I know the best and wisest among you regard as extremely foolish. Well, Sardars and Gentlemen, I say that it is for you to put an end to this state of things. Do not misunderstand me, I am not asking you to assume any function of Government. Government has its resources, greater perhaps than you are aware of, and it has the power and the will to use them. What I am attempting to do is to advise and exhort you, and also to warn you. I advise you, you who hate the methods of the midnight assassin, who hold aloof from the stirrers up of strife, to take such measures towards those who—we are compelled to admit—are to be found amongst us, whose life is spent in sowing the seeds of disorder in striving to rend asunder the ties which unite the ruler and the ruled, and in bringing trouble on their innocent and loyal fellow subject. I advise you to take such measures yourselves towards these persons as may minimize the necessity of extraordinary measures on the part of Government. Some such extraordinary measures there must undoubtedly be the extent and application of them must depend mainly on yourselves. This then is what I advise you, and I expect you to use the power which you possess to take such measures. Do not tell me that you have not the power or that you have it, may be, but shrink from using it. You have the power, the majority of right thinking men have the power of imposing their will on the minority of our numbered persons. They can if they will irrevocably extinguish political fire brands whose words are seditious and whose deeds are murder. I exhort you then not to shrink from using your power. Do not be passive spectators while the good name of your city and your country is befouled by the sedition-monger and the assassin. Bestir yourselves to remove this plague spot burn amongst you. For lastly I have to warn you, I have just said that Government has its resources and the power and the will to use them, and in so saying I beg you to believe that I am not speaking idly. I am speaking with

EXTREME SERIOUSNESS

and with a consciousness of weighty responsibility. I intend my words to reach not only you, gentlemen, who have been so good as to be present here to-day, but also those persons of different character to whom I have more than once alluded, and I desire to give to all this warning that if advice and exhortation such as I have striven to express clearly to you to-day remain unheeded, and bring forth no results in action. Then you will—it is certain—find yourselves undergoing an experience to which you have not been accustomed. You have hitherto seen a Government which has been tolerant in the extreme. I am not going to catalogue the various matters in which the sovereign power has allowed all its subjects the fullest liberty or those in which it has granted the most liberal privileges, for these are within the knowledge of all. Nor will you ever see a British Government intolerant. But be aware that there are some crimes, which a part from the consequences the individuals who continue them and commit them, entail also the most serious consequences on the community. The offence of the night of the 22nd June is of this kind, and it is of this account that I have asked you to meet me to-day, and that I urge you to have a right regard to your own interest to range yourselves unmistakably and actively on the side of law and order. Those particularly among you who enjoy the largest share of position and privileges, owe to it that this position and these privileges are not placed in jeopardy by the violence or criminal folly of any member or section of the community. For if disloyalty and sedition, conspiracy and assassination go unchecked amongst you, then I have here to solemnly warn you that what you prove yourselves unable to check Government will inevitably adopt stern measures to check for you. Sirdars and gentlemen, I thank you for your presence and your attention and I commend to your very serious consideration the remarks I have made to you.

After the above speech was over he wished them good evening and went away.

Mr. Rand passed a better night yesterday and was easier in the afternoon. His temperature was taken, and found to be lower. He took nourishment well and was brighter and seemed better.

The policeman Tatya is in the same unconscious condition.

No arrests have yet been made.

## THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON THE POONA TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 23.

The Bishop of Bombay, preaching at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening, 27th instant, said at the close of a sermon on Missions to the Heathen, It was agreed a week ago with your chaplain that my subject this evening should be Missions. I am glad that this was settled before the events of last few days in Poona. For what could introduce more appropriately the words which I must say about those than a sermon on work of missions, on treating the inhabitants of India as those for whom Christ died. In a station in the north of India there lies an exquisite garden. And in the middle of the garden space is an enclosure, surrounding a cactus. This figure of a calm, strong angel stands there in sculptured marble, supporting the Cross of Christ. The base on which the statue stands is an inevitable reminder to the spectator of what the angel represents and of what the garden commemorates. It is a rounded pedestal of stone, measuring perhaps ten feet across. In fact it is the covering of a well. What that well once contained, there is no need, Christian brethren, that I should remind you. When I say that the station is Cawnpore, and that the garden was planted in 1858, all the facts will recur to your memories without any reminder on my part. We stopped the mouth of that well with the figure of the angel of peace, supporting the symbol of salvation. British justice was done all the same—would to God that nothing more had been done! But the abiding message of the place is that of Gospel of Peace. It has been telling all India ever since that though the country is held by sword it is held in the spirit of Christianity. It has proclaimed that we rule it as Christians, though we force Christianity upon no man. The angel of Peace and the Cross of Self-Sacrifice—may these abide to all time as the symbols of Britain in India. In Poona, within the last few days, our ability to think of these things as Christians ought to think has been put up to a terrible test. The murder has been done among us, and the circumstances under which it was done have been such as to point irresistibly to racial and political feeling as the causes which led to its commission. There has also been the strongest of reasons for believing that the actual assassins are not the most blameworthy persons concerned in these dastardly crimes. The strain on our morals has been severe. I beg of you brethren in Christ, still more of you, Sisters in Christ, let us all look well to ourselves and see what we have been thinking.

I know how much is to be said in palliation of unguarded words, brought out under the stress of deep feeling—and the feelings of all have been stirred right down to the hidden depths which ordinary events do not touch. Still more are allowances to be made for words which are spoken in fear as women's words sometimes are when they are anxious about those whom they love. But then at a time like this it behoves us to be spacially watchful. To say nothing of anything higher how much is at stake, at such a time, of our calm, strong, British prestige? How much of our character for humanity? How much of the confidence in our justice, which, after all is what keeps India peaceful, though it may be bayonets which keep it in submission. It is impossible to go about Poona, and not be convinced of two things; first, whoever, and many soever the guilty persons may be, still the bulk of our Indian neighbours are just as much horrified and distressed as we whose fellow-countrymen have been attacked. Nothing therefore could be more unjust than to lump all natives together in our loathing for those who are guilty. And, next, the uneducated many believe us to be capable as a body of exacting indiscriminate vengeance for the crime of which some have been guilty. As I look at the shamed, cowed groups, which have gathered at the corners of the streets and looked askance at European passers-by I have read in the glances that they cast no hatred, racial or otherwise no glorying in that which had been done, but first, an appalled sense of shame that such things should have been done on their behalf, and second, a feeling of uneasiness as to what may ensue to the community as the consequence of guilt in a few. And I have thought, as I read this last, is it possible that they know us so little? After all these years of our rule do they suppose us capable to-day of letting loose a military vengeance, indiscriminate, a thousandfold, for the shedding of Christian blood. And then I have heard wild words in the mouths of Christian people involving a whole population in the terrible guilt of a few-saying what we should like to do, although or should I say because—the speakers know well that we shall not do it. And I have asked if there be not some excuse when the ignorant, the utterly uneducated believe us to be capable of horrors. We are not, I very well the very speakers as little as any of us !—but we are making it possible and easy for some to suppose that we are. And independently of the effect upon other such words reach upon ourselves. We think that they but serve as an outlet, that they relieve the feelings which prompt them, and make it easier to dismiss them from our minds. Believe me they do the very opposite. If a feeling unworthy of ourselves be allowed to express itself in words, it does not become weaker for the process. On the contrary it is actually intensified. We find ourselves committed to feeling it : we find ourselves with a character to keep up for strong, implacable resentment. And strange though it may seem beforehand, a character for implacability is one that people love to maintain they are ashamed of allowing it to relax : they will act in little things in a way to show that they possess it. They will keep themselves up to their bitterness, and be at pains to prevent its calming down. Now, independently altogether of our acts which as I say, are not going to be wrong, can we any of us deliberately think this—that even at a time like the present our thoughts and our feelings do not matter? Let us look at the Epistle for the day :—" He that hateth his brother is a murderer, and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." This is not a matter of acts : it is one of thoughts indulged, of feeling not kept in restraint. In fact, if our thoughts are unchecked, we may become in heart and disposition the very thing that to-day we so loathe, the murderers of innocent people. Even the guilty are not for our hatred. They are for justice when justice shall reach them, as I pray from my heart that it may do. But for our hatred—not even the worst of them—not even the cowardly instigators if such indeed there be, who have used other hands for the works. Hatred for the crime, justice on the criminals, but the bitterness of personal vindictiveness is forbidden to us even for the worst. No sinner with his own sins to answer for, dare indulge in this before his Judge.

## WERE THE BRAHMANS IN IT?

### THE CHARGE REPUDIATED.

The *Mahratta* shares in the general consternation on hearing of the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and the murderous outrage on Mr. Rand, and hopes that every citizen will render willing assistance to the police to discover the culprits. The allegation that Poona Brahmins had anything to do with the outrage is repudiated with vigour. " The circumstances of the murderous attack are very peculiar, and one is led to think therefrom that it could not be the work of a man not familiar with the use of the weapons. The daring display is also very uncommon, and it is difficult to believe that the dark deed is not the work of a practised hand. We do not know if the attention of the police is directed to these facts, but if it is not, we think they should not be lost sight of in the investigation. There is, it is said, no motive which could be assigned for the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst, except perhaps that as his carriage followed close that of Mr. Rand the assassins shot at him to easily effect their escape. It is, however, believed that he was mistaken for Lieutenant Lewis and the object of the murderers was to murder the two officers prominently connected with the Plague operations in Poona. We do not know if there are any circumstances in the private or non-official life of Mr. Rand which will account for the attack upon him. But if there be no facts of this kind to explain the attack, then it must be attributed to the discontent created by the unusually harsh measures which he regarded his duty to enforce in a most unsympathetic way. The attempt to lay the blame at the door of the Brahmin community of Poona and the old reference that the Wai incident should not be forgotten in this connection is irrelevant nonsense. The Brahmin community acts at different places are not so united as the English communities under similar circumstances would be, and the Brahmins of Poona would not think of taking revenge on any one for his conduct towards the Brahmins of Wai. The Brahmins of Poona were and are being blamed by the other classes for bringing the military and with it all the consequent evils into the town. It is the general impression prevailing amongst other classes that it is the Brahmins who asked Government to take the Plague operations in their hands ; and the establishment of a private Plague Hospital for the richer persons alone only served to confirm this impression. During the Plague most of the leading Brahmins left the town and those that remained willingly offered to render voluntary assistance to the military assisting parties. It is not the Brahmins who suffered most by the Plague operations, but the other classes who were unable to leave the city and to understand the nature and the utility of the operations; and it must be admitted that the discontent and dissatisfaction amongst these classes was at its highest. Ever since the establishment of the British rule in India no measure was undertaken by Government which interfered so largely and in such a systematic way with the domestic, social and religious habits of the people, and the Bombay Government was perfectly justified in telegraphing to the Secretary of State that the rigorous enforcement of Plague measures would cause great disaffection and give rise to riots. The orders of the Secretary of State were, however, peremptory and he directed the Government to face the opposition if any. The Plague measures in Poona were then carried out with the assistance of the British soldiers and so long as the latter were in the town there was no room for the discontented badmashes to create a row or to do anything in revenge. But as soon as the military were withdrawn the turbulent element appears to have again come to the front and some of the daring badmashes] seem to have taken the first opportunity to execute this murderous attack on Mr. Rand.

## LIEUTENANT AYERST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was shocked to read the tragic, outrageous, and cowardly murder of Lieutenant Charles A. Ayerst on the night of the 22nd instant. Lieutenant Ayerst was one of my Marathi pupils for a long time, and received his lessons from me till he got out successfully through the Higher Examination, for which he held a certificate. He was a regular and the most assiduous student while he was under my tuition, and he took a great delight in prosecuting his studies. His versatile genius, grasping powers, strong memory, clear understanding made him a thorough and competent Marathi scholar. On account of his amiable disposition and courteous behaviour, his straightforward and independent spirit he was liked by his superiors, loved by his friends, and was a general favourite with Society. His smooth and engaging manners made him an agreeable and pleasant companion and secured him a great many friends. His exemplary character in discharging his official duties recommended him highly with the Government and there was every chance of his early promotion and advancement. He will be greatly missed and lamented by his friends and I feel the utmost sympathy for his widow, bereaved under such trying circumstances, and for the fatherless child left behind.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYEN BABA GURJAR,
*Gujarati and Marathi Pundit.*

Allbag, June 27.

## CORONATION DAY.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Coronation of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, H. M. S Brisk, which is lying in the Government Dry Dock, was decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern. Other vessels of the Bombay Defences, now in Government and Prince's Dock, had the Royal Standards hoisted to their masts, and also the Royal Indian Marine vessels in the dock had their blue ensigns flying from morning till evening. Several merchants. vessels in the Prince's and Victoria docks and in the harbour were also decorated for the occasion. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery detailed a gun detachment at the Saluting Battery, at 6-45 a.m., and they fired a salute of 31 guns.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Ceres, Captain C. W. Pickthorn, arrived in harbour on Sunday, having experienced strong south-west, north-south-west winds from Sandheads to Cape Comorin, thence moderate light north-west-west winds, clear weather, and very little rain.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which arrived on Sunday evening, had strong breeze to Dwarka, from thence fine weather to Bombay.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 87 |

MONDAY NIGHT—JUNE 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 85·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 86·6 |
| 2 p.m. | 88·1 |
| 6 p.m. | 87·6 |

SOME reflections made by ladies before Count de Montesquieu, on the conduct of the men at the Paris fire, at which he was present, led to a challenge being sent by him to M. de Regnier, the brother of the ladies. The challenge was accepted, and a duel was fought on June 9. The Count was wounded in the right hand and honour was declared to be satisfied, the combatants shaking hands.

## SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy entertains, in Simla, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Imperial Consul-General for Germany. It seems that I never address you without finding it necessary to chronicle some generous hospitality of "the Baron," as Herr Von Waldthausen is familiarly called in Simla, some entertainment on a truly baronial scale. His was the first of the Jubilee celebrations. Soon after dinner, on Monday night, a long procession of rickshaws and ponies might have been seen trending in a rather unusual direction. Past the wide portals of Viceregal Lodge, where the Royal insignia and the Victoriah dates blazed as if inviting to enter, dipping through Boileau-gunge and then climbing a long illumined road up Prospect Hill to a point where many lights converged. On the way Boileau-gunge bazaar made brave display of chirags and paper flags, and in one verandah, profusely ornamented with pictures and lamps, sat a dozen dignified Mussulmans, on chairs, in their best clothes, rejoicing in the imperturbable oriental manner, with their hands clasped in front of them That was one of the most successful Jubilee jubilations—I am sure it will stay with me longest. There was much progress in it, in the pictures—they were photogravures—and the Hink's patent burners, and especially in the chairs. It might have served as a text for many a Jubilee article.

Where the illuminations converged were bands of music, a tent with a long table of refreshments, many chairs and people, and our hospitable Consul-General, who was most fortunate in a clear evening. It was the top of a little hill, and a few hundred yards away was the top of another little hill, on which presently wonders began to flash out. Medallion portraits of the Queen-Empress, of the German Emperor, of the Prince of Wales, of Lord and Lady Elgin, stood in little swift flames against the sky, while the band played selections appropriate, greeting his Excellency's presentment with "Scots Wha Hae." Rockets went up in fountains, trees grew with fiery foliage, and remarkable camels and elephants wagged pyrotechnic tail and trunk. The concerted scenic pieces were especially fine, done in coloured fire. Altogether it was the most magnificent display seen in Simla for years, and Herr Von Waldthausen is much to be congratulated upon the success which attended it as well as to be thanked for his sumptuous felicitation to her Majesty.

Next morning promised delightfully, but by ten o'clock those of us who were on our way to the Town Hall to witness the presentation of addresses and hear his Excellency's speech, found our loyalty badly treated by the weather. A sudden storm came up, so sudden that many a full dress uniform met it without protection, to the horrible detriment, I should say, of gold lace. Feathers of the Staff, gold braid of the Foreign Office, flew past me in the teeth of it. I have not heard how much inflammatory rheumatism has developed in those departments of the public service since. Simla is almost as cheerful in a real torrent as on a fine day, the gutters are so lively. On this occasion it was almost like going to St. James's; people stood under their umbrellas with the most astonishing patience to see the sorry procession go by. Nobody had thought it might rain on the 22nd of June, so there was no protection of any sort for arrivals, who scampered most indecorously from the protection of their rickshaws to the door. Inside, of course, there was the usual profusion of bunting, and the red gold-embroidered cloths of ceremony, hung over the galleries, gave considerable richness of aspect to the scene. The body of the hall was packed with officers, officials, and members of deputations, the ladies being packed away in and under the galleries. Most of the latter were in handsome native dress, though progress was frequently marked by the plain black European costume, and the adoption of the banal "Mr." instead of the euphonious native title. The Foreign Office, as usual, conducted the ceremony, assisted by Mr. Dane, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. Mr. (now Sir John) Cunningham presented the deputations, the Viceroy touched the gold or silver caskets and the ceremony was over. Among the Calcutta people I noticed Mr. Finney, who represented the Chamber of Commerce on his deputation, the young Maharajah Tagore, Father Lafont, and Rai Raj Kumar Saradikari Bahadur. The full text of his Excellency's speech will doubtless have reached you before this. It was a magnificent opportunity—a great historical fact, a vast march of time, warp and woof of splendid incident, and all the pageant, all the rich mystery, the strong white lights and impenetrable shadows of India to draw upon for jewels of allusion. It is safe to say that no orator had ever such a chance of making an impression in India. Long life in power is the plain favour of God to the Oriental mind—it is not a thing that can be disputed or discussed, it comes from Omniscience and Omnipotence, and men have nothing to do but honour it. As you have read the speech I need only say that it was clearly and pleasantly delivered and heard with great attention. Perhaps the occasion was a little too dignified, too impressive, for the introduction of such a phrase as "to make a long story short," and nobody could attempt sustained flights who felt himself compelled to deal with figures, square mileage of Empire, statistics of the Post Office. His Excellency, however, made a number of loyal and patriotic references which were received with applause. He scored an effective point by alluding to the Famine Fund as in itself a typical memorial of the Victorian reign, and by urging those who heard him to memorialize their time still further by promoting amity and good feeling between their races and peoples.

Simla was *en fete* from one end to the other ; at night everybody dined extraordinarily, at his own house or another's, and from everybody's verandah hung festoons of lanterns, and whizzed impulsive sky-rockets. The bazaar with its hundred tiny interiors looked like fairy-land, to use a highly original simile, and a monster bon-fire blazed in front of the Town Hall. Inside Colonel Robertson, chairman of the Municipality, presided over one of those aldermanic repasts which have become famous in song and story. The Municipality, indeed, bore itself with immense credit all through the proceedings, organizing Simla's civic rejoicings with method and carrying them out with spirit. It is no insignificant comment upon the care and prudence displayed, that no accident marred the evening anywhere, yet heard of within Municipal limits.

The Honours List has been received in Simla with the usual chorus. There is a certain tendency for the Honours List to be local in its character, and that naturally engenders comment of a somewhat crisp nature. Among the voices, however, one hears cordial approval as well as cynicism, enthusiasm as well as contempt. The list is well scanned, be sure, and the laureiled ones, who have won their decoration by genuine unassuming hard work, by distinguished ability, by clever scheming or by mere toadying, are all set forth at every dinner table, which they do not happen to adorn, for at least seven days. Perhaps some of the happy recipients would find the thorn that goes with the rose could they know the sentiments of those dearest friends of prosperity regarding their honours. Others, again, would wear them more comfortably, may be, for being assured of the cordial satisfaction with which they are received. After this it seems invidious to particularise, but one may add that the C. B. conferred on General Wace, General Heriot Maitland's K. C. B., Colonel Gracey's C. S. I., Mr. Bolton's C. S. I., and Mr. Raynold's C. I. E., are among the most popular of the decorations. It is pleasant to see that the new Sir Charles Lyall has escaped the misfortune of being held personally responsible for the present distress in his provinces, though it is curious to read his name in the same list with Sir Antony Macdonnell, who is so notably coping with the famine in the North-West Provinces. Colonel Sir Howard Mellis, C. S. I., probably stands for the deserved and extremely proper recognition our Government chooses to bestow upon the Imperial Service Troops—no mere colour-sergeant is going to inspect *them*. Mr. Babington Smith's C. S. I. will be worn young by a Private Secretary, whom none have surpassed in unfailing tact, courtesy, and ability. Mr. Robert Steel's C.S.I. looks like chivalry on the part of the Government towards a very bitter critic of their recent currency policy, who also happens to be an able and respected member of the commercial community of the capital. The K. C. I. E. conferred upon the gentleman so long and conspicuously representative of the *Pioneer* is doubtless in recognition of the increased independence of that journal in these latter days. Governments are but human. It is an acknowledgment of the service and power of the press which comes better late perhaps than not at all. Science is honoured in the very suitable persons of Dr. Haffkins and Hoemle, and Municipal service is also reckoned with here and there throughout the Empire. For the arts, alas, nothing, but are there any arts in India ? On the whole, it is perhaps as satisfactory a list as might be expected the way the world goes round.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### THE QUESTION OF RE-ORGANISATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton in the chair.

ALTERATION IN THE BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The Corporation considered certain alterations in the draft Building By-laws, namely, the omission from the draft by-laws of the definition therein contained of "composite building" and the substitution thereof of another by-law as follows :—" Composite building " means a building of which part is masonry-walled building and part is either open building or frame-building or a building of which part is open-building and part is frame-building, to each of which classes of building the by-laws relating to masonry-walled buildings, open-buildings, and frame-buildings respectively shall apply.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syaui moved that the modified by-laws, which were laid down at great length on the agenda paper be adopted, and it was agreed to.

THE LOAN FOR TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS.

The Municipal Commissioner had in April last applied to Government, on behalf of the Corporation, under Act III of 1888, for their sanction to the raising from the public of a loan of Rs. 25,00,000 only for the construction of sewerage, water and other sanitary works. The Commissioner, in his letter dated 15th June, addressed to the Secretary of the Corporation, stated :—

Sir,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 2231, General Department, dated 31st May, 1897, and Government letter No. 3152, General Department, dated 8th June, 1897, (copy forwarded), I have the honour to forward a copy of the Chief Accountant's letter No. 1172, dated 15th June, 1897, regarding thereon, and to request that the matter which is very urgent may be laid before the approaching meeting of the Corporation.

2. I concur in the Chief Accountant's views and consider that the items objected to by Government which relate to provision and to extension of burial grounds should be included in the loan. There are precedents for this course, and on all equitable grounds these requirements are suitable and proper loan works.

3. The Corporation are aware that in the present disastrous year the finances are in none too flourishing a state, and that extra loan charges and the reorganization of the Health Department, if thoroughly carried out, are almost certain to result in extra taxation. If this burden were added to the charges on the ordinary revenue, it would be impracticable to preserve an equilibrium, and the works in question are of such urgency that they must be provided for.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

The following is the memorandum made by the Chief Accountant in the matter :—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Memo.—This is not the first loan in which provision has been made for the purchase of land for burial purposes and other works in connection therewith. There has already been a precedent in the case of the Rs. 21,19,000 (subsequently reduced to 15½ lakhs) loan in which a sum of Rs. 2,41,935 was included. Burial ground—Port Trust ground, 31,287 sq. yds. at Rs. 5 per sq. yd., Rs. 1,51,435 ; Mazagon manufacturing ground, 3,502 sq. yds. at Rs. 5 per sq. yd., 17,960 ; Wall, Rs. 5,500 ; Filling, Rs. 67,000. Total Rs. 2,41,935. For burial ground for Mahomedans and Beni-Israels. This loan was sanctioned in Government Resolutions Nos. 3501 and 3504 dated 22nd August, 1895, and 22nd February, 1895, respectively, General Department, without any objections being raised to the above provision.

2. It may here be observed that, although objection has been taken to the two items referred to in Government letter No. 3152, dated the 8th instant (General Department), under report, a like objection has not been taken with regard to the last item of Rs. 1,75,000 of a similar nature included in the same application for loan. This presumably appears to have not been done because the land proposed to be purchased is stated to be required for the future extension of the burial ground in the locality in question.

3. It may be respectfully pointed out to Government that the land proposed to be acquired, as per the two items objected to by them, is not limited to

tion of the Health Department be approved and adopted on the principles recommended therein as follows:—

1. That for the effectual reorganisation of the Health Department provision be made for the decentralization thereof.

2. That the City be divided into four divisions as shown on the map.

3. That these four divisions be placed in charge of four assistants denominated Divisional Health Officers, they being duly qualified medical men or persons possessed of sanitary experience, a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem as a minimum, and of Rs. 1,500 as a maximum, being attached to each appointment.

4. Each Divisional Officer to reside within his own district.

5. That provision be made for the really efficient inspection of milch cattle stables by duly qualified Veterinary Surgeons.

6. That the present appointments of Registrars of Births and Deaths be abolished, and that the duties of such Registrars be performed by the Deputy Health Officers who have been appointed under the authority of the Corporation's Resolution No. 8510 of the 19th November 1896.

7. That, under the new scheme, the Health Officer's duties generally should be to act as Chief Sanitary Officer and Adviser of the Commissioner, that he should be responsible for the preparation of vital statistics, the preparation of sail reports, quarterly and annual, and of the laboratory, analytical and bacteriological work in connection with the testing of water and examination of all kinds of food and drink intended for human consumption.

8 That a fully eqipped laboratory should be established and a competent Analyst, who should also be a bacteriologist, employed under the Health Officer in order to provide for the regular examination of articles intended for use as human food or drink.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in support of his proposition, said:—I beg to move that the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to make all the necessary inquires and report on the reorganization of the Health Department be approved and adopted. The Committee was appointed on the 7th of May, 1897. It has come in for a considerable share of adverse criticism on account of the delay that has occurred in the submission of the report. I may be permitted to state here that the Committee is in no way responsible for it, as the delay is mainly due to the Health Officer having been engaged in the plague operations and not having had time to submit for some months all the information that was called for by the Committee at its first meeting immediately after its appointment. It is generally but erroneously believed that the scheme of re-organization has proceeded from the Commissioner alone, the Health Officer having been entirely ignored, and that the Committee has adopted it in its entirety without giving it its best consideration. But as a matter of fact the Health Officer did make certain recommendations with regard to increasing the minor staff, the number of carts and bullocks. The Commissioner did not think these recommendations to be sufficient to meet the present requirements and, therefore, has made the present radical recommendations, embodying at the same time the suggestions contained in the minutes of some of the most prominent members of the Committee, notably Sir George Cotton and the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia. The report of the Committee recommends certain principles for adoption, and amongst them, the chief is the decentralization of the Department. The necessity of this principle has already been admitted by the Corporation when they sanctioned the appointments of the Deputy Health Officers. The present organization of the Health Department was made some 32 years ago when the population of Bombay was about 783,950 lakhs, where as according to the census of 1891 the population was 821,764, and according to Mr. Baines' calculation it should have been 8,72,000 in 1891. Deducting about 30,000 as the probable number of victims of the plague in 1897 it should be at least 832,000. Again the number of cattl ing about 32 years ago was 21,053 while now it is 37,000. This rapid and vast expansion of the city requires a thorough reorganization of the Health Department to infuse a new blood and new energy into it to cope effectually with its present requirements. It is well known that our Health Officer is over worked. There are complaints from all sides that the sanitation of the city does not receive that amount of attention which is necessary for the health and well-being of its population. The public complain that their wants are not promptly attended to. The Corporation are aware that there are frequent and repeated delays in the submission of the several periodical reports and returns from the Health Department. All this means that the work is so much centralized in one officer that he has not enough time to devote to its consideration and despatch. Under these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that the work should, as far as practicable, be divided and decentralized, so that the health and sanitation of the city may be properly attended to. The experience of the last nine months will, I hope, be utilized to the best advantage of the city. The Corporation saw a clear necessity for the reorganization of the department in normal times, i.e., when nobody ever dreamt of the plague, and threfore appointed the committee to consider the reorganization, and affirmed the principle of decentralization when the plague prevailed epidemically. With the view and for the purposes of sanitation the Commissioner, has recommended that the city should be divided into four divisions, and has attached to his letter a map marking these divisions with the different districts, the number of houses and the population in each division. A glance at this map shews that the divisions have been very thoughtfully made with a view to facilitate effective supervision by the officer in charge of each. On an average each division contains from 8 to 10 thousand houses and from a lakh to two lakhs and a half of population. The grouping is slightly different from the wards of the city, but, as I have mentioned, has the advantage of convenience. The Committee entirely concur with the Commissioner in this quadruple division of the city. The Commissioner recommends that each division should have a Divisional Health Officer, who should be either a qualified medical man, or a person possessing expert sanitary knowledge and experience, and be a very capable administrative officer, that each division should in fact be a seperate administrative sanitary centre. Each of these Divisional Officers should exercise all administrative control and the powers of the Health Officer in his own division. The Commissioner recommends that two of these should be given a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem, inclusive of all allowances, and two Rs. 1,000. The Committee while agreeing with the recommendations of the Commissioner in regard to the appointment of Divisional officers, recommend that the salaries of these officers should be at once from 1,000 to 1,200. But it is for the Corporation to decide this point. The Committee think it absolutely necessary that each Divisional Officer should reside within his own division, and have laid it down as a principle which, I am sure, the Corporation will readily sanction. Each Divisional Officer is to have one or two Deputy Health Officers under him, and a staff of inspectors, sub-inspectors, mukadam, halalkhores, carts, bullocks, &c., to meet the requirements of his division. The Committee recommend that in addition to the duties assigned to the Deputy Health Officers, the duties of Registrars of births and deaths be performed by them, and that the present appointments of Registrars be abolished. My own view is that instead of abolishing the present Registrars, vacancies should be filled up by the Deputy Health Officers of the District when such vacancy may occur. But the majority of the Committee are for abolishing them at once. While approving of the principle involved in the appointment of the Deputy Health Officers, I regret that the Corporation should have passed the resolution about these officers in a hurry and during the scare of the plague, before the reorganization scheme was fully considered and thus inadvertently put a fifth wheel in the coach of the Health Department. The Committee also recommend that provision be made for the really efficient inspection of milch-cattle and milch-cattle stables by duly qualified Veterinary Surgeons. They also recommend that under the new scheme the Health Officer should be the Chief Sanitary Officer and adviser of the Commissioner; that he should be responsible for the preparation of vital statistics, the preparation of all reports quarterly and annual, and for the laboratory for analytical and bacteriological work, and that there shall be a fully equipped laboratory with a competent analyst, who should be also a bacteriologist employed under the Health Officer. There is some uncertainty about the duties assigned in the new scheme to the Executive Health Officer. The impression seems to prevail that the Health Officer, if the scheme be passed, will be a mere nonentity. Under the provisions of Section 76 of the Municipal Act, he remains the chief officer and will be responsible for the health of the city. He will have the powers of supervision over the Divisional Health Officers and will receive reports and communications from each of them. For the purpose of convenience and speedy despatch of work and attention to complaints, and the early submission of weekly and other reports, the Commissioner has recommended that the Divisional Health Officer should correspond directly with the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner. A fear is expressed that each of these divisional officers will have his own way, and the Health Officers will have no voice in the sanitation of the city. It is needless to say that the fear is entirely without foundation, because each of these divisional officers will have to carry on the routine of his work on a settled plan according to instructions from the Commissioner and the Chief Health officer. They will not have any power to initiate any new scheme and carry it out independently of, and without the consent and sanction of the Chief Health Officer. All new schemes will be discussed by the Executive Health Officer, with the Commissioner, and if both agree, they will in due course issue the necessary instructions to the divisional officers. The total additional expenditure comes to about 4,40,000 and expenditure including bullocks, &c., Rs. 6,40,000, as per schedule attached to the Commissioner's letter shews. It is a matter for extreme regret that on a question of vital importance to the health of the city there is no unanimity amongst the members of the Committee. The report is signed by a majority. Some members could not attend any meetings of the Committee and have not signed, and others could attend only a meeting or two. I appeal to the Corporation in the name of 8½ lakhs of the population of this city whether it is not high time that we as their representatives sitting at this board should consider their health and happiness as of supreme importance, and give off the recommendations of the Committee, consistent with economy.

Professor Muller seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said that it was strange that Dr. Bhalchandra charged him with having appended a long minute to the report containing matter which were not brought forward before the Committee. He begged flatly to contradict Dr. Bhalchandra on that point. (Laughter.) It was only at the last meeting of the Committee that he iterated and reiterated the several suggestions that he had made in his minute. He had said before in the course of their deliberations that the present head of the Health Department was not, when the present department was organised, the proper person to be at the head of that department. He had given expression to his feeling in the matter, not only in the Committee, but also outside.

DR. BAHADURJI AND THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr K N Bhadurji observed that in re-organising the Health Department the Corporation should see that they consulted the ideas and wishes of the sanitary expert when they proposed to place in charge of the department. It was the duty of the Corporation to see that there was no recrudescence of the plague in the city by allowing the department to continue in charge of an officer who had so miserably failed in his course in the beginning and afterwards in preventing further encroachments of the epidemic in the city. That officer not only failed to recognise the plague at first, but when it was recognised as such he failed afterwards to stamp it out by the commonly known methods of science, and they all know the result of such a failure. If they desire to properly re-organise the Health Department and wished to bring in a sanitary expert in substitution of the present incumbent of the post, they should consult their new officers as to what would be the best means of re-organising the department. The Committee proposed to do away with the services of the present incumbent of the post in an indirect and round about manner. Neither the Commissioner nor the Committee had the courage of their conviction to state openly in as straight forward manner that their Health Officer was not a fit and proper person to continue in charge of the re-organized department.

Mr. Vincent: I rise, Sir, to the point of order.

The President: The question before the Corporation is the re-organization of the department, and it has nothing to do with the head of the department.

Dr. Bahadurji: It is an important question.

The President: Please confine yourself to the question before the meeting.

Dr. Bahadurji, after some further remarks, moved the following amendment:—

That in the light of recent experiences the Corporation regret to find their Health Department very seriously defective and requiring more radical reorganing than was expected or contemplated a few months back.

2. That to secure a thorough and efficient reorganization of the Health Department and in the interest of public health such as is demanded by modern knowledge and recent experiences, the Corporation desire to place their Health Department in charge of a competent, trained medical officer of health, with practical modern knowledge of sanitation and duly qualified for all analytical and bacteriological work in connection with matters pertaining to public health, and with the view thereto request the Commissioner to arrange as early as practicable for engaging the services of such an officer by advertisements in newspapers or through the President of the Association of Medical Officers of Health, London. That the Corporation trust that this intimation of their desire will render unnecessary any formal action in the matter.

3. That the Executive Health Officer shall be the controller of his departments and be responsible for the sanitary control of the city.

4. That to ensure a sound sanitary state of each ward by immediate attention to all matters of routine and sanitary control, the Corporation request the Commissioner to see that full effect is given to their resolution No. 8510 regarding the duties and work of Health Officers.

5. That the Corporation are of opinion that some adequate qualifications be required for the post of Health Inspectors and requests the Commissioner to invite a scale which shall duly regulate the manner in which they should be appointed, and how far and in what way the Municipality can assist in the establishment and examinations thereof.

6. That all further consideration of the re-organization of the Health Department be deferred till the services of a competent sanitarian have been secured as proposed in para. 2.

7. That in the meanwhile the Corporation will be prepared to sanction on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, such temporary increase in the establishment as the Commissioner may desire for the efficient working of the Health Department.

The President said that the second paragraph of the amendment was not in order. Dr. Bahadurji required the Corporation and the Commissioner to at once advertise for and engage the services of a medical officer, which could not be done under the provisions of the Act. They appointed their Health Officer for a period of five years, of which one year or more had already expired, and although the Corporation had the power to get rid of that officer by a certain majority, they had no power to engage the services of another officer until the services of the present incumbent had been dispensed with.

Dr. Bahadurji contended that his amendment did not contemplate the engaging of the services of another officer.

The President: Then what is the meaning of the second part of your amendment?

Dr. Bahadurji said that in order to remove the difficulty he would modify the second para. of his amendment to the effect that the Corporation requested the Commissioner to engage the services of a competent sanitary adviser, who should be a trained medical officer and who would advise the Corporation on the re-organization of the Health Department.

The President said that the suggested modification would not render the second paragraph acceptable under the provisions of the Act. The Corporation could not engage the services of a sanitary expert or some such officer until the services of Dr. Weir were dispensed with.

A SANITARY EXPERT.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that in plain English Dr. Bahadurji asked them to place the Health Department in charge of a sanitary expert. That was the only construction that could be put on the second para. of his amendment.

Dr. Viegas: If English phraseology means anything the language used by Dr. Bahadurji.—

Here the President interposed, and said: Please speak to point of order and nothing else. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Dr Viegas: The Corporation having appointed the Committee to re-organize the Health Department.—

The President: Again you are not speaking to the point of order. (Laughter.)

Dr Viegas: The Committee of the Corporation have made certain—

The President: There is no point of order in that. (Hear, hear and Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas: Cannot the Corporation express itself—

The President: It is out of order to ask the Commissioner to do something which is not provided for in the Act.

Dr. Viegas: I think advertising for an expert is quite a different thing from engaging the services of *such an expert*.

The President reminded the Corporation of an old ruling of his when he occupied the chair a few years ago, that when they wanted to engage the services of a new Engineer, it was decided that such a thing could not be done until the services of one engineer had been dispensed with.

Mr. Burjrudin Kur proposed an adjournment of the debate.

The President: We have to settle the point of order.

Dr. Katrak, Mr. A. F. Unwalla, and Mr. Mulji Balbhaya contended that the amendment as modified by Dr. Bahadurji was quite in order.

Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram: Until Dr. Bahadurji changes his amendment he is out of order. (Laughter and applause.)

After some further discussion, the debate was adjourned till Thursday next.

It is expected that the Manicaland Boundary Award will be laid before Parliament immediately after the Whitsuntide Recess. According to the *Morning Post*, the general result of the arbitrator's award is to add a considerable portion of territory to the British side of the disputed boundary. In exchange for this advantage, however, we give up a good many square miles of country on the northern bank of the Zambesi.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the home papers recalls a story that was current two generations ago, the Duke of Sussex being the hero. He had presided one evening over a dinner of virtuosi, and a distinguished diplomatist among the company produced a snuff box set in precious stones, the gift of a crowned head to one of his ancestors. The precious souvenir was handed round for everyone to examine, whilst the conversation went merrily on. Presently the owner said to his next neighbour, "Kindly pass me my snuff box." The inquiry went round the table, but nobody knew what had become of the article. A thorough search of the room and of the servants failed to reveal any trace of it, and the party broke up in general gloom. Some months after the Duke had occasion to don once more the particular uniform worn on this occasion, and putting his hand into one of the pockets felt a bulky substance, and drew out the missing box. "You rascal" he said to his body-servant, "you must have noticed it when you put away the coat." "Yes, your Royal Highness," was the reply, "I noticed it and indeed I saw your Royal Highness put the box in your pocket." "And you never mentioned it?" "Certainly not. I hope I know my duty to your Royal Highness better than that."

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

### DHANOO.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Thana, says:—A general Sabha of the residents of Dhanoo was held in the Mamlatdar's Kutcherry, under the presidency of Mr. K. G. Dessai, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, Thana, on the auspicious day of Diamond Jubilee and speeches were made by several gentlemen on the benign rule of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Pan and gulab were distributed to the men of the Sabha, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated. Rejoicings were made in the town, and a large number of poor Warlis and Katoris were fed during the day. Prayers were offered in all the temples for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the members of the Royal Family.

### NARGOL (GOMARSAUM).

A Correspondent, writing from Thana, says:—A Jassan was held in the Parsee School at Nargol, on the auspicious day of Diamond Jubilee. Sweetmeats were distributed to all the school children and prizes given to the successful boys. Special poems were recited by the boys and girls on the beneficent reign of her most gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and prayers offered (before a life size portrait of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress) for her long life and prosperity.

### ALIBAG.

The following, writes a correspondent, is a more detailed account of the Jubilee celebrations at Alibag, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in our columns last week. In order to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee commemorating the completion of the sixtieth, year of her most gracious Majesty's reign—the longest and unprecedented in the history of England.—Mr. Raghujirao Manajirao Angre gave a pan-supari party to the public at Alibag, on the 22nd instant. The Durbar Hall of Mr. Angre's mansion was elegantly decorated under the skilful management and superintendence of the Karbhari, Mr. Raoji Hari Athavale, and arrangements were made for the accommodation of more than three hundred guests. In the midst of the hall was hung a large and beautiful portrait of her Majesty's, clothed in big garlands of sweet jasmine flowers. Punctually at 4-30 p.m. all the European and native officers of the station, including the District Collector, and the leading and principal inhabitants of the town, assembled in the hall, where a large number of students was also present to take part in the general rejoicings. The guests, having taken their seats, Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar, pleader, rose amidst cheers and explained to the audience the object of the gathering, and in doing so enumerated the principal events of her Majesty's long reign, the measures adopted to advance the interests of her Indian, subjects, and the blessings they had enjoyed under her benign Government, and dwelt at some length on the great boon of education which had made them understand and appreciate the real and material advantages of the British rule over this vast empire. He concluded by saying that it was fervently that God Almighty would be pleased to spare her Majesty for many a year to come, and allow her to rule over India, in the welfare of whose famine-stricken, plague-striken, and poverty-stricken children she had evinced a motherly interest. The speaker then, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Alibag and the surrounding villages, availed himself of the opportunity to express their sincere gratitude to our popular Collector, Mr. Gray, and the other officers who had assisted him to root out the plague by timely and energetic, but at the same time lenient, measures. Another gentleman, having supplemented Mr. Govind Baba's remarks, a few students recited, to the accompaniment of an harmonium in a sweet voice some Marathi verses specially composed for the occasion. During the singing of the National Anthem, the whole audience remained standing. The proceedings were then brought to a close by the distribution of garlands, nosegays, *pansupari*, *attar* and *gul ab*, and by Mr. Raghujirao Manajirao Angre, thanking the gentlemen present for their kind attendance.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

### JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN THE PALANPUR STATE.

FIRST DAY.

A grand Durbar was held at 8-30 a.m. by his Highness the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur and was attended by Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent (to whom on arrival a salute of 11 guns was given and the guard of honour presented arms), his Assistant, Lieutenant N. S. Dogdale, Thakore Saheb, and other Superintendency officials, as well as by his Highness' Bhayats Officers, Patawats, Thakores, Jama'ars, leading members of the different communities, etc.

To open the proceedings His Highness' Chief Minister Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved rose and said as under:—Colonel Jackson and Gentlemen:—We all very well know the object of holding this Durbar. It is in honour of celebration of Her Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. We all greatly rejoice that God Almighty has given us such a glorious occasion on the attainment of the 60th year of her happy reign. In asking you, Colonel Jackson, on behalf of His Highness, to forward our Address to Her Majesty, I beg permission to read its text:—

Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, May it please Your Most Gracious Majesty, Deeming it my most delightful duty—nay—privilege to offer Your Majesty my most cordial congratulations on this eminently auspicious occasion of the celebration of Your Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, I most respectfully approach You with this humble address, assuring Your Majesty that the most glorious and illustrious rule over India has not only proved a fruitful period of blessings to the teeming millions inhabiting it, but has also been the means of conferring numberless benefits on its Native States, mine being included. Internal and external peace, and the preservation of the Native States in their integrity, are the boons that we are now enjoying, to name but a few. The noble example set by Your Majesty's unique personality has been our guide. Western civilization, in all its aspects, and Western Ideas are fast gaining ground on Indian soil. This, no doubt, is an outcome of the contact with the enlightened nation with which we, the Native Princes of India, have by a wise dispensation of Providence, been so happily associated. May it ever be my fervent prayer that Your Majesty's valued life be prolonged to the utmost by that merciful God, who is the Giver of every good. May Your Majesty long be spared to see the continued development of that moral, material, and social progress, which has been the marked characteristic of the Victorian Era. And lastly let me hope, with all the Native Princes of India, that the bonds of allegiance and devotion, by which we are so closely united to Your Majesty's throne, may be strengthened still more; and that the illustrious Crown of England may long ensure to us the enjoyment of those benefits which own their development so much to the noble qualities of the heart and head, with which Your Majesty is so remarkably adorned. With sentiments of highest esteem, loyalty, and devotedness, I respectfully beg to subscribe myself, Your Majesty's most humble and obedient servant,

DEWAN SIRI SHER MAHOMED KHAN OF PALANPUR.

The Palace, Palanpur, 21st June.

His Highness, personal Munshi, Mr. Galab Mian Abdumian, then read the Urdu translation of the above address. Then the Address, with its Urdu translation, was placed in a kinkob Kharita, sealed and put in a silver box, having on the upper part of its lid an inscription engraved in duforin. The silver box was again placed in a teak-wood box of local make and handed over to the Political Superintendent by his Highness, with six printed copies of the address, to be forwarded to Her Imperial Majesty through the proper channel. Colonel Jackson then delivered his Excellency the Governor's Kharita to his Highness, and then the following speech:—Your Highness and Gentleman:—It will give me great pleasure to transmit to its destination the basket containing the loyal address which has just been read out in this Durbar. I now have the honour to deliver to your Highness the Kharita from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay which I have been directed to take this opportunity of presenting. To-day will witness throughout the lumense extent of the British Empire a touching demonstration of homage to our beloved Queen and Empress. The centre of interest is in London, where a gathering of the Sons of the Empire from its distant shores will swell the triumph of the scene as Her Majesty passes in procession through the crowded streets. It is interesting to think that, as the hours of the day advance, the Note of Jubilee will be sounded all round the world wherever the British flag flies and that the chorus of rejoicing will be raised by millions of people of all sorts and conditions of life, separated in most things but bound together by one common tie of allegiance to the Power of England."—"The reign of Queen Victoria is not only the longest in the history of the English people, but it is unprecedented for prosperity. Many Kings and Queens have passed across the stage of history, and many a Monarch has left behind him an impressive picture of human greatness and power, but romance and romance aside, one shall not find a more illustrious reign than this or one in which the people concerned have advanced more in freedom and welfare," "About the time of Queen's accession, some great discoveries were made in science. The use of Steam Power, and the Electric Telegraph have affected the whole world. England, being possessed of large coal fields and great maritime power, was the first to take full advantage of this new power and soon her commercial prosperity rose to an extraordinary height. At the same time, the spread of Education; Reforms in Parliament; and free principles in trade; spread of enlightenment among the people, etc., brought a higher standard of comfort to their homes." While this reign the population of England has doubled itself, abroad, the English have peopled other large countries. Australia, at the beginning of the reign, was a penal settlement with a few thousand inhabitants. It has now a population of 3½ millions, mostly English and possess many beautiful cities. New Zealand with 600,000 of English bred people, is another instance." In Africa, the spread of British influence has been immense. In India the reign of Her Majesty has seen the substitution of her rule for that of the East India company, the extension of her dominions, and the complete pacification of the country. The opening of the Suez Canal has brought England and India closer together. The development of Railways has put new vitality into the country, while Education has dispelled much of the old ignorance of the outer world. Protection to life and property being well secured the humblest traveller now glides smoothly from one end of the country to the other without fear of molestation. Private enterprise has been encouraged and a spirit of freedom breathed throughout the land. The gracious sovereign Lady who has worn the crown of England through sixty years of great national prosperity has, by purity and nobility of her mind, endeared herself to her numerous subjects. To her second Jubilee the name of Diamond has been given. It is a happy expression. The Diamond is a precious thing famed for its strength rarity and brilliancy. The name of good Queen Victoria is a gem of similar purity and lustre set in the heart of a loving people. I know that you will all join me in saying, "God save the Queen" and bless England by giving her other such sovereigns."

After Colonel Jackson's Head Clerk, Mr. Motilal Rattanji had rendered the above into Gujrati, an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired by the Durbar Artillery and the band played the National Anthem. After the usual distribution of pansupari, &c., the Durbar terminated at ab ut 9-30, amidst lusty cheers for Her Imperial Majesty's long life. Great enthusiasm and a demonstration of loyal feelings prevailed. On his departure Colonel Jackson was given a salute of 11 guns and the guard of honour presenting arms at the same time.

At 6 p.m. another Durbar to open the Jackson Hall was held in a Shamiana, pitched in the Sapri-tendency compound, and was more numerously attended. The additional feature adding eclat to the occasion was the marching of some High School boys, to the Durbar, with banners in hand, singing the national anthem and following the band that went a head playing the same.

At the desire of His Highness Sir Sher Mahommed Khanji, K.C.I.E., Diwan Sahib of Palanpur, his Chief Minister, Mr. Dullabhji, opened the proceedings of the Durbar after all had taken their seats, and delivered the following speech:—Colonel Jackson and Gentlemen,—Before requesting Colonel Jackson, to declare the Jackson Hall open, I beg permission to say a few words on behalf of His Highness. Gentlemen, No better and more auspicious day could be selected for performing the ceremony for which we have assembled here than the day which is to see, over the whole of the British Empire the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria. Most of us present here to-day met in this very place on the 2nd October 1895 when the foundation of the Jackson Hall was laid. During the interval the work of constructing it has been uninterruptedly pushed on; and now we see the Hall fully completed with all its requisites. It has three compartments, the central one of which is 30 by 16 feet and is paved with Minton tiles; and the two side halls 15 square feet each, and are paved with Dhrangadhra stones. One of the latter will be appropriated for the use of the Palanpur Durdar and the State Vakil will occupy it, and the other two will be left open for the public, attending the Superintendency Courts for business therein. To the three sides of the Hall there is a verandah 10 feet wide with pavement of Dhrangadhra stone also. The colonande and arches have been also constructed of the same material. The roof is covered with Mangalore tiles. The structure of this edifice, therefore, is of a novel sort and the first of its kind in Palanpur. There is also a strong and a beautiful tower added to it, in which is fixed a clock, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, has been put up, giving the whole a very pretty appearance. A marble tablet with proper inscription has also been fixed over the front arch. The cost of the whole will be about Rs. 22,000 inclusive of Rs. 2,000 on account of the clock. Though it has exceeded the original estimate, his Highness has incurred it with genuine pleasure in the thought that the building is intended to perpetuate the good and cherished name of his friend, Colonel Jackson, and the object for which it is erected, is of a benevolent nature. After hearing these details regarding the hall, I hope you will all join with me in wishing it a long duration as well as to the life of the illustrious and gracious sovereign, whose Diamond Jubilee we will be celebrating these two days. Let us also pray for Colonel Jackson's long life, which we have spared for a number of years to come to see and hear of the hall being utilized for the purpose for which it is intended. In conclusion His Highness hopes that the hall will be continued being used for the purpose it is intended for. With this brief preliminary I now request you, Colonel Jackson, on behalf of His Highness, to unlock the hall and declare it open.

Mr. Odhavji Ghelabhai, Darbar's Appeal Judge, read the Gujrati translation of the speech. His Highness then handed over the silver key to Colonel Jackson and the party went to the Jackson hall from the shamiana, Colonel Jackson opened the silver padlock and declared the Hall open when vociferous cheers were given wishing all prosperity to the Jackson Hall. The party then arranged itself on the steps of the Hall and a group photograph was taken. This done all returned to their seats in the shamiana to hear Colonel Jackson's speech, the text of which runs as under:—Your Highness and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to meet you here again. The last time we were in this shamiana we had to lay the foundation stone of the building which has just been opened. We were full of pleasurable anticipations, but there was some doubt about the plan as we had no architect. There was a wooden model prepared by a clever mistri, and we were hopeful that it would grow into something. Since then, we have had the kind assistance of Mr. Arnott, a clever Engineer, and I may say architect, and the result is what we see before us. I wish Mr. Arnott were here to-day to share our feelings of pleasure and satisfaction. The Hall wears a gay and festive appearance to-day which those who see it for the first time must not mistake for laxity. It has merely caught the infection of Jubilee. The gratitude of all who are connected with the office I hold is due to H. H. the Dewan Saheb for this handsome addition to our establishment. It will be as useful as it is ornamental. I trust that my successors will see that it is always used for public purposes and not put to private use. This was the original intention of those concerned, especially of the late Dewan Saheb. If this wish is not fulfilled I leave it to my ghost to come here and haunt the place and evict the offenders. It has been an amusement to me to watch the gradual completion of the building, and here I must say a word in praise of the State Vakil, Mr. Lalaji, who has superintended the work, for the great care he has bestowed. Without his constant attention success would not have been so complete. Also in favour of that clever and industrious Mistri, Jaitha, than whom a better mechanic never handled a tool. Messrs Lund and Blockley have added a new leaf to their many testimonials by the good work they have shown in erecting the clock. I hope this street time-piece will keep all ranks of my office up to time and prevent any laziness. This memorable day, as Mr. Dullabhji remarks, puts the crown on the work. *Finis Coronat opus.* I wish that a name of greater public interest be associated with the Jackson Hall, but the Dewan Saheb wished for mine to be used, and I have agreed, as I shall soon have no further use for it in Palanpur. I now wish good luck to the Hall and to its generous Founder, the Dewan of Palanpur, and may he live long and see his two sons grow up to be useful members of society attached to duty and punctual in the performance of their obligations. I shall soon be relieved of my charge from the service, and have a Jackson Waiting Hall of my own in England. I doubt my ever having a more substantial one than this, and, at any rate, the associations connected with this one will always be pleasant, and I shall always be glad to hear about Palanpur, and the many friends I shall leave behind. His Head Clerk then followed him with the translation of the above speech into Gujrati. When it was finished Mr. Ambalal Becharlal, Managing Proprietor of the Rajohakat Press, recited the Gujrati verses specially composed for the occasion in honour of her Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The band again struck music and after pansupari, &c., was distributed the Durbar terminated.

In being evening by toto time the Jackson Hall and its appendages were most splendidly illuminated. The illuminations arranged by the Surat experts were most symmetrical and attractive. The native gentlemen who were entertained at a tea party in a very sumptuous manner adjourned to the Jackson Hall to witness the illuminations, which by and bye attracted thousands of spectators from the town by 10 o'clock, when fire-works were let off. The weather being fair they and the illuminations were a great success. His Highness and Colonel Jackson, as well as the European guests from Deesa, were all present when the fire-works were let off after they had been entertained at dinner given by Colonel Jackson at the Residency. Thus ended the happiest day we had ever experienced in our lives. The Durbar palaces and the town had also illuminations just as they have during the Diwali Holidays.

SECOND DAY.

Special Poojahs with special prayers for Her Imperial Majesty's long life were performed at the different Vaishnan and Jain temples as well as special prayers were gone through at the mosques by the Mahommedan communities. 16 prisoners were liberated from the Darbari Jail, including two females, and several others were given remissions in the term of their sentences. All the prisoners and the poor were given a *Khana* by the Darbar. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school children. In the afternoon a grand fair was held near the Ambaji temple, outside the Dehli Gate. Every sort of tamasha was got up to induce the people to join it. The Darbari Nazarkhana and the band attended. A temporary Bazar was also laid out by the traders, and the crowd that assembled to enjoy themselves was a very large one. Colonel Jackson, the Political Superintendent, drove, and His Highness rode through the fair with the young princes on horse-back and the princess on an elephant. The scene was a picturesque one. Every one partook of the joy that permeated to all the classes of the people. Even the rude Bheels joined the rejoicings and gave vent to their delight by performing a rustic dance. On the whole it may be said that the celebration of Her Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was a great success in Palanpur. At the head quarters of the Mahals, kutcheries were held, sweetmeats to school children were distributed, offices were illuminated, and a general holiday for two days was observed.

### BANSDA.

The 21st and 22nd June both days were observed as general holidays throughout Bansda State, all public offices and schools being closed. The Palace all the office buildings, the schools, the Police Station, the Ratankunverba Hospital, the Post Office, the Gulabsinghjee Library, the Queen's Jubilee Dharamsala, all religious temples, the masjid, and both sides of the main road from the Palace to Pratapnivan garden, were ornamented with flags and evergreens, in a beautiful style. Four grand arches were erected on the main road, viz., at the entrance gate of the Palace, at the Police Station, at the Anglo-Vernacular School and at the entrance of the Pratapnivan garden. Besides these, small arches were erected at the entrances of schools, the Post Office, and other public buildings. The arches were decorated tastefully with flags and evergreens, and mottoed boards bearing mottos in English and Gujarati, expressive of long life, and continuance of kind and sympathetic suzerainty of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, over Native States of India, &c. The 21st June was observed by the inhabitants of Bansda Town, as a feasting day, and poor were fed and supplied with clothes, by the Rajasaheb. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys of the schools of the villages of Bansda State, and Kaliparaj boys were provided with clothes. In the afternoon, the Rajasaheb held a durbar, in the Indravilas Palace, where boys of the different schools of the Bansda Town, with their teachers, presented themselves in procession with flags and drums. On entering the Durbar-hall, they were received cordially by the Rajasaheb. The boys recited with harmonium several beautiful pieces of poetry, specially prepared for this auspicious occasion, expressive of Her Most Gracious Majesty's long life, and her praises, regarding the blessings, which her long and benign rule has bestowed upon the people and princes of India. After benedictory songs to Her Most Gracious Majesty were finished, the durbar ended with attar, gulab and pan-supari. Contemporaneous to this, the Ranisahebs held a separate Zenana Sabha in the Durbar-hall, where girls of the Bansda Girls' School were invited. They, too, recited before the Ranisahebs several pieces of poetry of the same kind, prepared for the auspicious occasion. After the recitations, prizes were distributed to the girls. These consisted of saris brocadekhund, and books. The Queen-Empress Diamond Jubilee prize was given to a girl at this time for the first time. After the durbar and Zenana-Sabha had ended, the boys and girls numbering about 300 with their teachers, were feasted by the Rajasaheb in the palace. At 6 p.m., a procession was drawn up headed by "State Berakh" and drums and other musical instruments for going into temples for praying to God for Her Most Gracious Majesty's long life and prosperity. The Rajasaheb Maharani Shri Pratapsinhjee, Kunver Shri Indrasinghjee, Hair apparent, Kunver Shri Pravinsinghjee Kunver Shri Natversinghjee, the State officials, the Brahmins, and other inhabitants of Bansda, representing all castes and creeds, joined this procession heartily. On coming to Ganpati's temple, the procession divided into two groups, the Rajasaheb with the Hindus entered the Ganpati-temple, and the Mahomedans went to the masjid. After prayers they all came again to the Durbar-hall in a body, and then separated. At night the Palace and all public buildings, including the Post Office, the Gulabsinghjee Library, the schools, the Ratankunverba Hospital, and the Queen's Jubilee Dharamsala, all religious temples, and masjid, illuminated which gave a beautiful aspect to the town.

On the 22nd, too, the poor were fed and supplied with clothes. At about 6 p.m. on the 22nd, the Rajasaheb with the princes and all his State officials, marched in a grand procession formed of well capartisoned elephants and horses, horse-carriages and shigrams, headed with State banners and drums and other musical instruments, from Palace to Pratapnivas garden bungalow. The people arrayed on both sides of the main-road in lines, and greeted the procession with loud shouts of joy, and good wishes for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The procession reached at about 6-30 p.m. the garden bungalow. On entering the garden-gate, the guard of honour presented arms. The bungalow was tastefully decorated in a manner befitting the auspicious occasion. A beautiful portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was decorated with flower-garlands. The beautiful banner, presented to the Rajasaheb at the Dehli assemblage, was also hoisted in the hall of the bungalow, and its crown was decorated with flower garlands. A grand durbar was held in the bungalow, and when all were seated, Azam Manibhai Panbhai, B.A., First Karkun of Chikuli, who was deputed by the Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat with a Kharita from his Excellency Lord Sandhurst the Governor of Bombay, presented it to the Rajasaheb with a speech in English. At the time of presentation of the Kharita, a Royal salute of 101 guns was fired, in honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. After receiving the Kharita, the Rajasaheb made a speech in English, in which he recounted all the blessings and benefits of Her Most Gracious Majesty's long reign, and compared the present peace and prosperity of the people, and princess of India with those enjoyed by them, in the oppressive times of the Mogul Emperors and Peshwas in the past. The speech was interminglied with great applause from the audience. The acting Dewan, Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak, L. C. E., by the order of the Rajasaheb, explained the meaning of the Kharita in Gujarati to the audience. Then by the order of the Rajasaheb, the acting Dewan informed the audience that in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Rajasaheb had been pleased to sanction remission of land revenue, to the poor cultivators of the State, amounting to Rs. 4,075, and with a view that this auspicious occasion may remain for ever in the memory of his ryots, the Rajasaheb also promised to do as follows:—To build a clock-tower at a cost of Rs. 15,000 in Bansda Town, which will be named, Diamond Jubilee Tower. To buy loans of Rs. 10,000 out of the interest of which, an agricultural show will be held annually, which will be named the Diamond Jubilee Agricultural Show. An ann

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUTENANT E. M. J. MOLYNEUX, 12th Bengal Cavalry, joins the Tochi Field Force as one of the Transport Officers.

IT has been settled that the inter-regimental Polo Tournament of 1898, shall be held at Meerut during the spring race meeting.

MR. DYSON, Sanitary Commissioner, has returned to Calcutta from Bombay, on the conclusion of his special duty in connection with the plague.

THREE officers of the Indian Telegraph Department have been deputed on the work of restoring communication along the telegraph lines in Assam.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. SCULLY, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, has been granted an extension of four months' leave, and will not return till November next.

THE new telegraph rules, which come into force on July 1st, are published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. Such changes as are made are all in favour of the public.

REPORTS from Khushalgarh show that the Indus is at present some five or six feet below the flood level, and 20 bridges of boats are being maintained for the passage of troops and stores on their way to Bannu.

No further news of interest has been received from the Tochi Valley. The tribesmen have made no sign, but all precautions are being taken to prevent raids between Bannu and Datta Khel. Major General G. Corrie-Bird and the Staff of the expedition are not at Bannu.

THE N. W. Railway have put on a new train for the convenience of passengers from Lahore way going to Simla. The new train leaves Lahore at 17-50 and arrives at Kalka at 5-15, enabling passengers to get well up the hill in the cool of the early morning.

IN spite of the fact that the monsoon is now well established everywhere except in the Punjab, the prices of food grains have not begun to fall. On the contrary they show a tendency to rise, particularly in the Central Provinces, where in the Betul district wheat is selling at six seers per rupee. We shall have apparently to wait some weeks yet before any general fall takes place.

THE Hon. Mr. GLASS, Chief Secretary in the Public Works, Bengal, who has just arrived from Darjiling, has inspected the damage done by the earthquake to the High Court and other public buildings. Mr. Glass returns to Darjiling in a few days.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL McLEOD's many friends in Calcutta will be pleased to hear that he has been appointed Professor of Clinical and Military Medicine in the Army Medical School at Netley. Dr. McLeod succeeds Dr. Cayley, whose term of office expires on the 31st of July.

MAHARAJA GOVINDO LALL ROY, of Rungpur, died on Friday morning, having succumbed to the effects of the operation which was necessitated by the injuries he received in the recent earthquake. His Highness leaves an only son, a minor, and the estates will be taken over by the Court of Wards. Maulvi Bazul Huq, who has been general manager under the Court of Wards in Rangpur during the past ten years, will probably be entrusted with the charge of the late Maharaja's estates.

AT the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held at Simla on July 1st, the Bill providing for the recognition in British India of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, and the Bill amending the Burma Municipalities Act will be withdrawn. A Bill amending the Court Fees Act and another to facilitate the citation of certain Acts will be introduced.

THE famine returns for the last week show a decrease in the number of persons relieved of nearly a quarter of a million, the total now being below four millions. All the provinces except Madras and Bengal, share in the decrease. In Madras there is an increase of 39,000, but the returns are only up to the 19th instant, since which date good rain has fallen. In Bengal there is a decrease on the works but an increase of 17,500 on gratuitous relief.

MESSRS. FRASER, LUND, AND LOWE did not elect to go to Burma via Manipur; but what they would have had to face had they done so may be gauged from the following telegram from the Political Agent at Manipur, addressed to the Secretary, Bengal Cyclists' Association, on the supposition that the Manipur route was to be followed:—"I should be much obliged if you would warn them that the total distance from Silchar to Jummu through Manipur is 191 miles, and that of this distance at least 130 miles are quite impossible for wheel carriage of any sort even in the cold season and difficult in places for pack animals. There are rough rest-houses up to Manipur, but no dak bungalows and no supplies available, and beyond Manipur neither rest-houses nor supplies, so it would be necessary for travellers to carry full camp equipage and to take servants. Coolies from Silchar to Jummu are only available on application to me, and the charge is Rs. 13-8 per coolie. If under above circumstances travellers still elect this route please advise them to communicate with me." It is evident that the cyclists were well advised in going by way of Rangoon.

IT is estimated that the injury done to the Eastern Bengal State Railway alone by the earthquake, will cost ten lakhs of rupees to repair.

NEWS was received at Calcutta of another violent shock of earthquake, on Saturday last, at Goalpara in Assam, at about noon. The extent of damage is not known.

THE serious earthquake of Saturday evening in Bengal has apparently been felt all over India. Slight earth tremors were felt in and around Rangoon and in various parts of Lower Burma.

CENTRAL INDIA this week reports a reduction of forty-five thousand in the numbers under famine-relief. Other provinces are expected also to show a large diminution now that the rains have commenced, but figures have not yet been received.

THE trial of the political detective von Tausch on charges of perjury and neglect of official duty ended, in Berlin, on June 4, in the aquittal of the accused. Von Lutzow was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THE Army Reorganisation Bill was read a third time and passed by 163 votes to 83 in the Italian Chamber on June 8.

A REPORT by Signor Raggio on the Italian naval estimates declares that twenty-eight battleships and sixty-one torpedo vessels are needed, and advocates an addition of 7,000,000 lire to the estimates.

DURING the discussion in the French Chamber on June 5 of an interpellation respecting a strike, a Socialist Deputy, M. Gerault Richard, denounced the Centre as "mouchards." After a noisy scene M. Richard was eventually removed by gendarmes.

WE regret to have to record the death of Miss Elizabeth Lowe, the editress of the *Queen*, which paper has an appreciative estimate of her long editorial services and of her worth as a woman of great influence, wide knowledge, equal breadth of sympathy, and distinct social charm. "No father confessor" (says the writer of the article referred to) "knew more intimately feminine foibles, temptations, and difficulties. Had it been possible for her to write her experiences as an editress, no book would have been more interesting or of a more revealing quality. Miss Lowe had been editress of the *Queen* for thirty-three years. When she accepted office, the paper contained sixteen pages. The number for May I of the present year, the last brought out under her immediate superintendence, numbered 144 pages.

THE Russian Government have recently completed the first general census ever taken in their vast country, and figures may be shortly expected which will be of the greatest interest to people who possess the statistical form of mind. The total population of Russia in Europe and Asia, including Finland, is stated to be just over 129,000,000. The total is not very formidable when compared to the vastly larger total of 380,000,000 souls, at present ruled over by the Queen, but it becomes more so when we consider that Russia in Europe contains 94,000,000 souls, whilst the Britons in Europe number only about 38,000,000. More important than these facts, however, (says a writer in the *Morning Post*) is the extraordinary rapidity of the growth of the Russian population. This rapidity is not due to territorial expansion, for Russia's territorial gains in Europe during the last fifty years have been very slight. Her population has nevertheless increased by three-fifths on the estimate made by Koppen in 1851, while Britain has only added a little over one third to her population in the same period. The increase in Russia is not so rapid as that of the great North American Republic, where the population has been multiplied by five since 1830, and where there are now almost three times as many whites as there were in 1850. At the same time Russia is increasing more rapidly than Britain and her dependencies, and it seems as though nothing but some vast disaster could stay a course of events which will make her in a few generations mistress of a far larger population than that of the British Empire. It is always comforting for us to assure ourselves that a great portion of the enormous population of Russia is still only half civilised, and that it lacks the progressive instinct which has made Britain the pioneer of civilisation in every part of the world. But history teaches us that Russia is capable of quick changes. The rapidity with which the Muscovite Kingdom under Peter the Great transformed itself into a first-class European Power is a sufficient warning to those who are inclined to think that, like Turkey, Russia never changes. Should the present rates of increase in the British Empire, Russia, and the United States continue, both the latter Powers will at the end of the next century far outnumber the population of the Queen's dominions.

THE funeral of Lt.-Gen. E. O. Hewett, C.M.G., R.E, Governor and Commander of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place on June 8. The whole of the troops in Woolwich garrison, with the cadets, paraded at the R.M.A.; and a battery of the R.H.A. fired a salute of thirteen guns. The pall-bearers at Woolwich were Major-Gen. Maurice, C.B., Col. F. Slade, C.B., Col. Lockhart, Surg.-Col. R. P. Ferguson, Col. J. E. Josselyn, Col. E. Blaksley, Col. R. K. Parke, Lt. Col. Barrington-Foote, Lt.-Col. W. G. Du Boulay, and Lt.-Col. H. R. Roberts. The cadet company, numbering 160, under the command of Col. F. A. Yorke, acted as the firing party for the time being, and was followed by the bands of the Royal Artillery, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the 2nd Lincolnshire. Following these were Royal Engineers and cadets, each carrying a wreath, the troops numbering 1,200, bringing up the rear. The body was taken by train to Chatham, were it was escorted to Brompton Barracks by the N. Company R.E. The escort to the cemetery was commanded by Major-Gen. T. Fraser, and consisted of the Service and Training Battalions of the Royal Engineers and a battalion of the Royal Scots Fus., whilst the bands of the Royal Engineers, Royal Marines, and Royal Scots Fus. were in attendance. The pall-bearers were Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Grant, Major-Gen. W. Salmond, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Wilson, Major-Gen. Charles Warren, Real-Admiral Andoe, and Col. J. Fellowes. In addition to the members of the family there were present representatives of the Duke of York, Viscount Wolseley, Major-Gen. Coleridge Grove, C. B., Military Secretary, and Major-Gen. F. T. Lloyd, C.B., D.A.G., R.A. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Robins, D.D., assisted by the Dean of Rochester. At the conclusion of the service a salute was fired by a battery of the Royal Artillery from Sheerness.

THE Orange Free State Volksraad has resolved to amend the franchise law, granting the franchise after three years' residence to Uitlanders, who need not foreswear their native country.

AN Egyptian cavalry patrol encountered a patrol of mounted Dervishes at a place sixty miles north of Dongola the other day and routed them. Eight Egyptian soldiers were killed and four wounded, together with Capt. Peyton, of the 15th Hussars. The Dervishes lost fifteen killed.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place early in August, between Captain Beresford A. Johnstone, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Burma District, eldest son of the late Major-General G.N. Johnstone, and Emrina M. M. Drew, of Icklingham Rectory, Mildenhall, Suffolk, only daughter of the late Colonel J. Massey Drew, 7th Hussars, Drews Court, county Limerick.

THE State Ball at Buckingham Palace on Friday was an exceptionally brilliant function. The 2000 guests included the King of the Belgians, a number of Indian princes whose picturesque attire added much to the beauty of the scene, and many notable Colonial visitors. The gowns were of great lovelines and the display of diamonds was more than ordinarily dazzling—even for a State Ball. White was in the ascendant, and this gave greater prominence to the striking hues when the whole assemblage was viewed collectively. Glistening embroidery was everywhere apparent and summer flowers profusion were to be seen ornamenting the gowns both of debutantes and ladies of riper years.

THE old slander which, for nearly a third of a century, charged General Grant with drunkenness at the great battle of Shiloh, has at last been given the lie by Mr. E. N. Dawson, who speaks with authority, for he was the most intimate friend of Senator Harlan, who urged the dismissal of Grant for this supposed surrender to drink, and later a most intimate friend of Grant. Both sides of the question were thus placed before this witness, and he unhesitatingly pronounces the story false. The explanation which Mr. Dawson had from the lips of Grant, and which he believes true in every detail, is as follows:—"This story, it should be remembered, was never published until after the dedication of the Grant Memorial, when, the old slander having been revived, Mr. Dawson considered it his duty to give the truth to the public. "A day or so before the battle," said Grant, "late at night, when it was both dark and stormy, firing was heard all along our picket line. Accompanied by my staff, I rode out to see what was the matter. Fortunately it proved an affair of small moment; and we started to return. It was very dark, and I became separated from the party. Throwing the reins on my horse's neck, I trusted him to find the way back. The horse, however, took the wrong turn, and in trying to climb up a bank slipped and fell heavily on my right leg. The sprain was so bad that for days I had to be helped on and off my horse; and this was the case at the battle of Shiloh. Some newspaper correspondents who did not know of my accident and crippled condition sent home the story that I was drunk. I was too proud to contradict the story; hence it travelled far and wide, and the attempt was made to have me removed from command. The President, of course, knew the truth, and laughed at my enemies."

MR. LABOUCHERE devotes a couple of columns of *Truth* to an explanation of the allegations in regard to the Chartered Company in its financial aspects made by him both in the House of Commons and in the Press, long before the South Africa Committee was appointed, as the comments made in certain newspapers suggest that there exists misconception as to their nature. He concludes: "One would really suppose, to read the wild denunciations that are of almost daily occurrence in the Rhodesian Press, that I had some financial aim in protesting year after year against the Chartered Company and its doings, or some personal wrong to avenge against those connected with them. I may be right or wrong in my views in regard to such matters, but, whether the one or the other, could personally have derived neither profit nor other advantage from the course that I pursued. Individually I did not know the persons concerned. I had not 'Bulled' or 'Beared' their shares, and their rise or fall would not have affected my pocket. The entire question was to me an impersonal and political one."

## CRICKET.

### Y. M. C. A. VS. TELEGRAPH.

THE match played on Saturday, the 26th June, between the Y. M. C. A. and the Government Telegraph C. C., on the Y. M. C. A. ground, resulted in an easy win for the home team by 125 runs. The two Y. M. C. A. trundlers Herbert and James, who were both on the spot, resisted all the efforts of the Telegraph men to score, and the latter were only able to compile 21 runs. For the Y. M. C. A. George, Stevens, Allan, Waller, Herbert, and Harrington did Yeoman service with the willow all getting into double figures.

The scores of both team are as follows:—

TELEGRAPH C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Netscher, b Herbert | 5 |
| Pope, run out | 0 |
| Mason, b Herbert | 0 |
| Page, b James | 1 |
| McRae, b Herbert | 5 |
| Nigel Jones, ct Harrington, b James | 0 |
| Barry, b Herbert | 2 |
| Hart, b Herbert | 0 |
| Chitts, ct Harrington, b James | 1 |
| Perkins, run out | 0 |
| Pitcher, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 21 |

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| W George, b Netscher | 11 |
| E James, b-b-w, b Pitcher | 9 |
| J Stevens, ct Chitts, b Netscher | 20 |
| J Allan, b Chitts | 19 |
| V C Martin, b Chitts | 0 |
| E E Waller, b Pitcher | 29 |
| A Hildreth, ct Harle, b Pitcher | 1 |
| A Herbert, run out | 21 |
| H E Harrington, retired | 12 |
| E Grennan, ct Mason, b Pitcher | 4 |
| H Whitehead, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 146 |

### MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

A match was played, last Saturday, between the above two teams, resulting in a draw.

The followingare the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| R E Mody, c Daruwalla, b Chonkar | 16 |
| Sacklatwalla, c Kirtikar, b Chonkar | 48 |
| Kharas, not out | 26 |
| Aryton, run out, b Kirtikar | 2 |
| Ballwalla, c Kirtikar, b Chonkar | 0 |
| Dastur, c Karanja, b Kirtikar | 0 |
| Sanjana, c and b Chonkar | 6 |
| Dastur, c Kirtikar | 9 |
| Vakil, c and b Kirtikar | 0 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 111 |

MUNICIPAL C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guzdar, c Dastur, b Mody | 20 |
| Wadia, b Mody | 1 |
| Dalerkar, c Vakil, b Ballwalla | 13 |
| Chokkar, b Dastur | 8 |
| Guard, c Dastur, b Ballwalla | 0 |
| Kirtikar, not out | 17 |
| Daruwalla, not out | 4 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 70 |

### LIBERAL C. C. VS. DIVADNYA C. C.

LIBERAL C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| J H Writer, c | 3 |
| Wasaighera, not out | 71 |
| B A Bharucha, b Chambhare | 1 |
| D N Guard, c | 26 |
| N N Lungrana, c | 4 |
| C R Mistry, c | 5 |
| A Tata, b Chambhare | 0 |
| D Mehta, b Chambhare | 5 |
| S Valsara, b Dhotre | 0 |
| Nashikwala, c | 1 |
| A Mehta, c | 19 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 144 |

DAIVADNYA C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pawale, c | 2 |
| Y S Potale, b Lungrana | 8 |
| J N Kareker, b Mehta | 0 |
| Y H Dhotre, b Lungrana | 10 |
| Y M Chambhare, c | 12 |
| J P Agasker, b Lungrana | 4 |
| R S Pitale, b Tata | 3 |
| S S Donvulker, b Lungrana | 6 |
| D S Donvulker stumped | 25 |
| Y M Pitale, c | 2 |
| S S Pitale, not out | 4 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 86 |

### PERSIAN CLUB VS. RALLI BROTHERS ELEVEN.

Their second fixture of the season the Persian Club carried out, and successfully, on Saturday afternoon, when they encounted Messrs. Rallis' full team minus Ward who was playing for the Gymkhana Eleven. They lost the toss and this enabled their opponents to make 87 runs at their first knock. These latter made a good beginning, and when 40 runs went up for one wicket, a good outing for the Persians seemed in prospect, but it was their good fortune that none of the rest stayed long at the wickets excepting Mr. Walsh, who was in for 20 minutes for his very useful 10. The Parsi champion scored 33 before, in trying to pull one of Chinoy's to the on, he allowed it to break his leg stump. Arya, for once, did not come off and the wickets were divided by Chinoy, Machliwala, and Billimoria, the old cityman. The old club made 103 runs, for which they were mainly indebted to an invaluable innings of 37 by Dubash and a hard hit 33 by J. Bharucha, the Indian Marine man—Cregeo took 5 wickets for 53 and Davet 3 for 9, but Writer seemed very much out of it as he did not cause flutter in any of the batsmen and gave 31 runs without capturing a wicket.

### PERSIAN CLUB VS. NOBLE CLUB.

Eight of the first eleven were absent on the side of the old one, whilst Driver and Davur were the notable absentees on the side of the opposition, but all considered, the sides were evenly matched. Todiwala won the toss and took advantage of the first knock, but the side could not notch more than 87 runs against the Persian trundlers, Machliwala and Chinoy, who bowled unchanged throughout, and divided the wickets. The Persians replied to this by a score of 103 runs towards which Machliwala contributed 42 by vigorous hitting, one of his hits being made clean over the ropes for 7. Pochkhana, by some careful smiting, made 19, and Sservai 13. Houtlikha of the Parsi Gymkhana fame and Tavadia failed in the attack, taking 3 wickets between them for 67 runs, but Khajotia and Todiwala showed too much better advantage later on and got six men caught at much less sacrifice.

### JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. LIBERAL C. C.

A most interesting cricket match yet witnessed on the parade ground this season was played, yesterday, between the above teams, which ended in a win for the Brights by four runs after a hard fight. The Brights going in first began very badly, losing four wickets for twenty, Surti alone making a stand for a time. Maneck, Doctor, and Bhiwandiwala then made a resolute stand and contributed 17 and 23, respectively. Kaikobrud Modi also played a free game knocking down 22. The Brights closed their innings for 125. The Liberals who had to face the formidable bowlers of their opponents, contrary to all expectations made a good beginning and kept it up to the finish. Cardmaster and Mulla of the Liberals were the principal contributors, who kept the field alive knocking up 24 and 44 in quick time.

## THE FAMINE.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LAST week's Central Provinces Season reports are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather cloudy with high winds. Monsoon conditions established. Heavy rain in most districts. Saugor received 7 inches, Bilaspur and Sambalpur 6, Jubbulpore 4, Hoshangabad 3½, Betul 3 and Mandla and Narsinghpur 2. More rain is needed in Wardha and Bhandora also in Nagpur for sowings of juar. Sowings of rice continues in the Chhattisgarh country and the Wainganga valley. Cotton sowings commenced in Wardha and Nagpur. Elsewhere summer sowings in progress. Inferior rice germinating in Sambalpur. In Bhandara sugarcane has suffered from the great heat. Fodder still insufficient in parts of 9 districts and water-supply scarce in portions of 3 districts. Cattle disease exists at places in Betul, Nagpur, Bhandara and Bilaspur, but is abating in Chanda. Prices have risen in the Nerbudda Division and to a marked extent in Seoni. There is an upward movement also in Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Sampalpur. In Betul the price of wheat has risen to 6 seers per rupee. The contraction of 38,000 in the number of relief-workers is assigned to prevalence of cholera, introduction of piece-work system, also to return of people to their fields. The total number on gratuitous relief has fallen by 20,000, the decrease occuring mainly in the number of dependants. The number of persons employed on private works has fallen from 1,34,000 to 1,13,000, to which decline 7 districts have contributed. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 34,002, Damoh 26,707, Jubbulpore 38,082, Mandla 21,710, Seoni 3,845, Narsinghpur 13,821, Hoshangabad 32,175, Nimar 138, Betul 4,748, Chhindwara 10,914, Wardha 2,847, Nagpur 13,213, Chanda 101, Bhandara 27,333, Balaghat 43,801, Raipur 60,988, Bilaspur 31,983 and Sambalpur 907; total 402,915. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 18,438, Damoh, 17,189, Jubbulpore 29,357 Mandla 3,282, Seoni 3,699, Narsinghpur 11,223, Hoshangabad 6,183, Nimar 581, Betul 3,463, Chhindwara 4,354, Wardha, 22, Nagpur 2,815, Bhandara 10,299, Balaghat 17,770, Raipur 29,578, Bilaspur 18,013, and Sambalpur, 1,901; total 180,170. There were also 112,915 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief-workers—men 41,16,841, women 1,62,770 and children 33,031, with 9,077 unclassed. Details of gratuitous—men 2,329 and children 31,382, with 1,191 unclassed. Poor-house—men 7,263, women 9,190, and children 11,336. Otherwise relieved—men 14,618, women 19,234 and children 18,523 with 30,548 unclassed. Wage prices—Chanda 10½, Wardha 9½, Nagpur 9½, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur 9, Raipur 8½, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nimar and Bhandara 8½, Balaghat and Betul 8, Damoh and Seoni 7½, Mandla 7½ and Balaghat 7.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN his address at the dedication of the Flower Observatory, University of Pennsylvania, Professor Simon Newcomb, the eminent American astronomer, discussed the dimensions of the visible universe. The fact that our sun, and with it the entire solar system, is moving towards the star Alpha Lyrae at a speed of five to ten miles a second, that is to say, hundreds of miles a minute, and that if the motion continues it will probably reach the place of that star in less than a million years, perhaps half a million, is a means of enabling astronomers to measure the extent of the universe. When a train is going, the houses right and left seem to be moving in a contrary direction. So the movement of the solar system causes an apparent movement of the stars in course of time. The smallest star of the sixth magnitude visible to the naked eye appears to move in this way some three seconds of arc in a century. The new international star map in preparation will help astronomers to determine the motion pretty accurately.

Evidently Professor Newcomb does not agree with Janssen in thinking that astronomy will ever tell us whether there are living creatures on other planets. He "cannot for a moment suppose that our own little planet is the only one throughout the whole universe on which may be found the fruits of civilisation, warm firesides, friendship, the desire to penetrate the mysteries of creation." But this question is to-day not a problem for the astronomer, nor can he see any prospect of its becoming one, because there is no hope of any answer to questions the astronomer might send through space. He therefore leaves the problem to others. Professor Newcomb does not seem to be aware that Mr. Preece looks forward to telegraphing to other planets by electric waves, not to speak of other suggestions for interplanetary communication which have been made by Mr. Francis Galton and others. He regards the question solely from the standpoint of an astronomer.

A bulletin issued by the superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Trinidad, W.I., refers to a species of bat in that island which pollenates flowers after the manner of bees. The bat is drawn to the flower in search of insects, not nectar, and alights upon it. The flower is the Bahinia Macalandra, belonging to the Leguminosæ, and opens in the evening.

"Knowledge" contains an interesting account of the new monkey or guereza found in East Africa by Dr. Gregory. The animal is extremely pretty in its coat of long silky white and black hair. Dr. Gregory seems to retard its coat as an instance of protective colouration. Living in the dense forests of Mount Kilima Njaro, where the black-stemmed trees are draped with long grey moss or lichens, the white and black hair renders the animal almost invisible. Dr. Gregory was unable to distinguish the ape from the moss at a short distance, just as the zebra, with its white and black stripes, appears to blend with the grey of the desert.

M. Jules Grisard, in the Bulletin de Societe d'Acclamitation, has given an account of the Ravanal, or "Traveller's tree," of Madagascar, which tends to destroy another illusion. We have been taught to believe this tree a boon to thirsty travellers, because it grows in dry regions and yields a supply of pure water from its petiole, that is to say, the stalk of its leaf. According to M. Grisard, however, the tree, which resembles the banana, grows in damp soil near rivers, and in other parts of the country where its water is hardly needed, and moreover, the water is so polluted with dead insects as to be scarcely potable. The Ravenal may be regarded as the bamboo of the Melagasy, it is so useful for building, thatching, and furnishing their houses. To grow in temperate regions it requires the moist heat of a forcing house.

According to a paper by M. Gauttard, read before the Societe d'Ethnographie, there have been striking changes in the Japanese national type of face since they began to adopt European customs. Many of the children seem to be losing the yellow tinge of the skin and the flat nose of their ancestors. On the other hand, Europeans long settled in Japan have lost their red and white complexion, and come to resemble the Japanese. A similar change has been observed in Europeans resident in Gambogia. Pigmentary spots on the bodies of Chinese and Japanese infants would seem to point to the remote origin of these Far Eastern peoples in some black race of Oceania.

Professor Ambrosetti has called attention in "Globus" to a mysterious group of monoliths or stone pillars, and enclosures six to ten feet high, in the valley of Pati, of the province of Tucuman, Argentine Republic. Some are plain, others are carved with faces or decorative designs. He supposes them to be the work of the people who possessed this country before the Calchaqui Indians, who occupied it at the time of the Conquest. Some of the decorations are like those on the stone pillars of Hatuncolla, near Lake Titicaca (see Squier's "Peru"), and they are probably the work of the same people who erected the buildings of Tiahuanuco.

Near Ezy in Normandy, a little town where combs are made, there is a colony of cave-dwellers who have lived for generations a life as uncivilised as the prehistoric cave-dwellers, though within hail of the railway and the telegraph. They pick up old clothes occasionally but have no linen, no beds, no dishes in the modern sense, no table even or chairs. They live by begging or thieving, but possess a few goats. Exposure in winter cuts off the feeble among them. They resist attempts to school their children and teach them a better way of life. M. M. Rozet and Blancheton, two French authropologists, declare they hardly know if they have ever seen more degraded savages than these Normans in the Soudan or Indo-China.

Decorative art is now engaging the attention of psychologists. Art as defined in Dr. Murray's dictionary is "the application of skill to implements of utility, subjects of taste such as poetry and dancing, works of imitation and design such as painting, sculpture, and architecture." Dr. Colley March, the well-known psychologist, divides art into (1) Artifice of purely utilitarian intention; (2) Artistic treatment or the shaping or arrangement of details, outlines, parts, and colours of implements or structures to please the eye; (3) Ornament, a decoration applied to objects which could do without it. He believes that ornament sprang from structural handicraft: (4) Embellishment or finery which may arise from bellicose, proud, or other motives unconnected with love of beauty; (5) works of fine art which are different from ornaments, as they have an independent existence, and their end is to excite a high order of emotion. Such works originated in an emotional craving or want. All these five elements of art are employed in an urn, where artifice moulded and baked the hollow clay, after the model of a gourd standing in a ring, artistic treatment gave it a pleasing shape and colour, ornament added the designs of handicraft, embellishment hung a chain between the handles, and fine art filled the middle zone with a picture that moves the feelings.

Remarkable hieroglyphics cut in the hard basaltic rock near the north end of Warner Valley, Alturas, Oregon, have been discovered by Mr. W. B. Whittemore. They represent Indians with bows and spears, deer, antelope, dogs, birds, and reptiles, together with unknown characters. They resemble those found in Mexico and Central America, and are so well done as to seem the work of another race than the Indians of the locality.

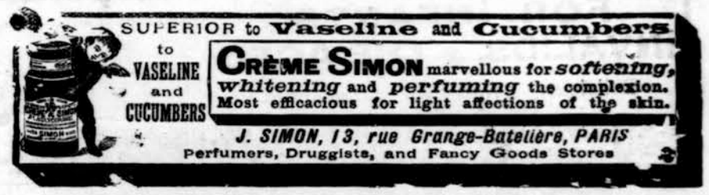
The deepest bore-hole in the world is 6,571 feet, and occurs at Parnschowitz, near Rybrick, in Upper Silesia. The previous record was 5,733 feet at Schladebach, Leipzig. The hole took more than a year to bore, and cost about 10s. a lineal foot.

Artists usually represent lightning flashes by zigzag streaks of light, but photography has shown that Mr. James Nasmyth was right when he pointed out that lightning flashes as a rule, if not always, resemble rivers of light winding through the atmosphere. There is generally some foundation for a popular notion, however, and during the recent thunderstorm we saw a flash which appeared to the eye distinctly zig-zag. It was a vertical, or almost vertical, flash downwards to the earth. The upper part was almost straight; but it zig-zaged in the middle. No doubt artists have exaggerated the effect into a conventional form, but it is not purely imaginary.

A JUDGMENT recently delivered in the Queen's Bench Division is interesting to the travelling public. A passenger on the London and South-Western line, on arrival at Totton Station, refused to give up his ticket, on the ground that he had been misinformed by a porter at Waterloo as to the destination of the train, and required his ticket in order that he might make a claim against the company. The local station-master thereupon refused to allow him to leave, and, although he tendered his name and address, detained him for some hours. He subsequently sued the company and the station-master to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment. The jury gave him a verdict and assessed the damages at £100, whilst the judge intimated that the public were indebted to any one who brought a case of this kind forward because it was occasionally necessary to show the officers of the companies that they were not entitled to take the law into their own hands.


THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP
Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendencies is particulary valuable for children. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c. &c.


SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.
EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co, 21, Baker St, London.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, DENGUE FEVER

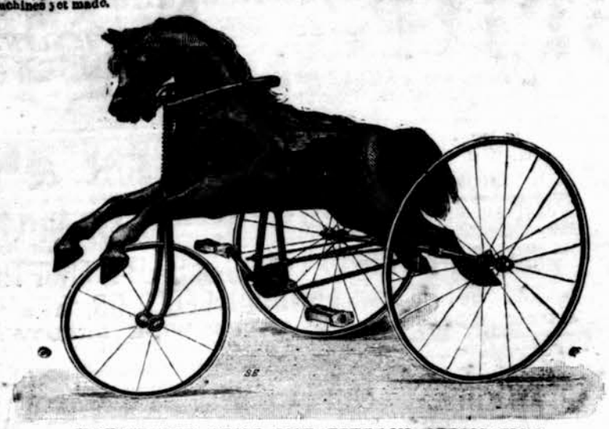
"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I nd it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. Professor of Chemistry
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesal of all Wholesale Hes.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.


Downloaded from http://journals.cambridge.org on 19 June, 2017

## A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

GIRLS', BOYS', AND YOUTHS CYCLES.

THESE articles have all the advantages of the most improved Tricycles, and are adapted to all the requirements of Children, and are altogether far superior Machines to the ordinary Velocipede Horses, &c. Cheapest Machines yet made.



ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION

**BOLTON AND COMPANY,**

IMPORTERS OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

# Benger's Food

**FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED**

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

**"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."**

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

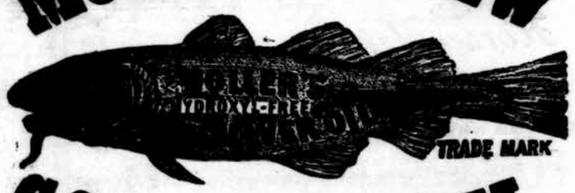
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Asbanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

# MOLLER'S NEW




# COD LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

**The Lancet**, June 8th, 1895, says:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by **Möller's New Process.**

None genuine unless in capsuled bottles, bearing our Trade Mark and Signature.

*Of all Chemists.*

**"G.B."** FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

# DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

**Sold by all leading Merchants in India.**

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

*Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,*

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

# COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.*

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

# PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

**Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.**

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

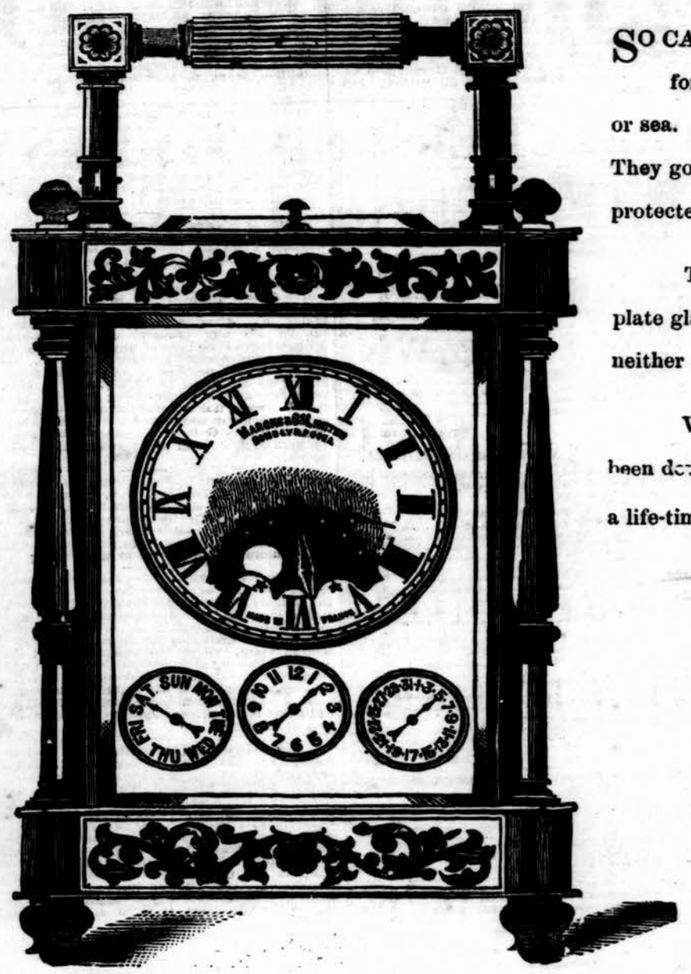
**Beware of vile imitations!**—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon.

**Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

**Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.**

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,** HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

# CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200

# MARCKS & CO., LD.,

**PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,**

**BOMBAY & POONA.**

*Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.*

Millais Painting

*Matchless for the hands and complexion.*

Lucie Petit

**Perfect health** for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

# Pears' Soap.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow

TRADE MARK

PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. **Rs. 22.0**

Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints **Rs. 31.0**

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

**Agents—**

*Calcutta & Bombay*- Turner, Morrison & Co.

*Karachi* - - Robinson, Morrison & Co.

*Madras* - - Spencer & Co.

*Rangoon* - - A. Scott & Co.

*Karachi*:—ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD. **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 382, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

# BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Syrup of Phospho-Muriate OF QUININE & SAL-AMMONIAC.

It is exceedingly nutritious and speedily restores and fortifies the constitution. Its effects are most reliable in Convalescence, Anæmia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Nervous Diseases, &c.

DOSE.—Half a tea-spoonful to one tea-spoonful three times daily in a little water.

**Price Re. 1-4.**

TRADE MARK

PREPARED BY

**Dr. S. B. Shroff,**

77, Mint Road, Fort

**BOMBAY**

Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay:—I am very glad to certify that my wife was badly affected with severe COMPLAINT OF LIVER. I tried the best Doctors and Physicians but without success. At last I have been advised by my friend to try "Syrup of Phospho-Muriate of Quinine and Sal-Ammoniac" for some time. This she continued to take and has restored her to health fully. I would recommend this medicine to any one who has the same complaint.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JÁNOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label, your guarantee.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

# EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

# Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.


Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Mody-made Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. REUTER & Co., 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co., 3 & 4 Hastings Street, Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ltd., Bombay.